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Catalogue of
British Parliamentary Papers
1801-1900

IUP SERIES OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

Chief Editorial Advisers
Professor P. Ford
Professor Emeritus, Southampton University
and Mrs. G. Ford

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CATALOGUE

of

British Parliamentary Papers

in the
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and
Area Studies Series
1801-1900

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PREFACE

The main purpose of this catalogue is to provide users of parliamentary papers with bibliographical information on both the 1000-Volume and Area Studies series of these papers as published by Irish University Press, and with outline descriptions of the contents of each IUP volume.

The catalogue is a companion to the *Checklist of British Parliamentary Papers in the Irish University Press 1000-Volume Series 1801-1899.* In its listing of the papers included in each volume it duplicates the *Checklist*; its feature, its *raison d'etre*, is the succinct editorial notes on the content of each volume. These are based on the subject set catalogues published by the Press when the series were still being printed. Many of these catalogues are now out of print; because of this and in response to librarians' requests for a more permanent composite catalogue, the present volume has been prepared.

In the context of official documents the breviate-type note has permanent value as a research device. It occupies a middle ground between the severe, not to say cryptic, report title on the one hand and the minute detail of an index on the other: it summarises the content of each paper (often inserting it in its social context), drawing attention to a commission's protagonists, highlighting its conclusions etc. Because of this, government documents librarians and teachers directing research at all levels will probably regard this Catalogue, the *Checklist* and the Fords' *Guide to Parliamentary Papers* as three essential tools for the effective use of these series.

INTRODUCTION TO PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

P. and G. Ford

A fully comprehensive definition of parliamentary papers would include all those which form part of the necessary machinery of parliamentary government, even those concerned with the procedures of the day-to-day business. But from the point of view of the researcher three groups are of primary importance. The first group, the Journals, record the things done in parliament. The second group, the Debates, record the things said in parliament (the publication of the House of Commons Debates became known as Hansard throughout the world and was at first not an official but a private venture receiving public subsidy). The third group, Papers arising in or presented to parliament, deal with the formulation, development and execution of its policy. It is to this third group, for many years known as 'Blue Books' because of the blue paper with which most of them were covered, that the name Parliamentary Papers became particularly attached.

After 1801 the papers were gathered together and bound in two separate sessional sets, one for the House of Commons and the other for the House of Lords. These volumes include reports of select committees, composed of a limited number of members of either House appointed to examine particular problems, and reports of royal commissions and committees of enquiry appointed in form by the Crown though on the advice of ministers or by ministers themselves. These latter have the double advantage of comprising persons from outside the House thought to be experts on the subjects in hand, persons prominent in public affairs or representative of some body of opinion, experience or interest, and of not being limited in their work to the length of a parliamentary session. All these bodies reported the results of their enquiries together with the evidence taken to the authority which appointed them. The reports of select committees, and the papers which departments were required by Act to send to parliament, because they originated in the House were grouped into a numbered series as House Papers. Royal commissions reported formally to the Crown—even submitting massive volumes of evidence for it to read—and committees reported to the minister concerned. Because these were the work of bodies outside the House, the papers were brought to the House and incorporated in the Sessional Papers through the use of an historic formula which embodies much of the development of constitutional monarchy, 'Presented by Command'.

It was these committees and commissions which uncovered the evils of the work of children in factories and mines, the evils of bad housing and sanitation and of inadequate water supply in the new sprawling towns created by the Industrial Revolution, as well as the difficulties relating to monetary policy and the new phenomenon of recurrent trade depressions. The witnesses brought before the enquiring bodies included the victims of the new industrial conditions—little children who had worked in factories and mines, the exploited immigrants in the sweated trades, and the leaders of the early efforts to unionize workmen, such as John Gast in 1815, John Doherty in 1838 and the whole of the top leadership of the great trade unions in 1867-69. What is more remarkable is that the oral evidence was printed verbatim. Even Marx was impressed by the commissioners' plenary powers for getting at the truth, the competence and freedom from partisanship and respect of persons displayed by the English factory inspectors, the medical officers reporting on public health and the commissioners of enquiry into the exploitation of women and children, into housing and food. There is no parallel in the world for such a series of searching and detailed enquiries covering so long a span of years and embracing every phase of the transition from a rural aristocratic society to an industrialized democracy. It is the most significant of these reports from a century of investigation, the 'policy papers', that are embodied in the Irish University Press series.

The method of personal examination of witnesses had occasionally to be modified when central hearings were not practicable. Before the Benthamite conception of a unified central and local government machine had been realized in practice, the central authorities often knew little of what was going on in the localities. The many thousands of parishes administered the poor laws in their own ways so that the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (1834) had to send assistant commissioners around to carry out and report on a detailed standardized plan of enquiry. The Royal Commission on Municipal Corporations (1835) had to make distinct enquiries on how the boroughs and 'places claiming to be boroughs' conducted their affairs. The effect of adverse forces on agriculture could be countrywide: the Royal Commission on the Depressed Condition of the Agricultural Interests (1881-82), on Agricultural Depression (1894-97) and the Labour Commission (1892-94) looking into agricultural labour, each made use of assistant commissioners to find out what was common and what was different in the problems of the various districts. These papers are a mine of information.

There are also the various famous reports by great civil servants, such as Horner's on the enforcement of factory legislation; Tremenheere's on the state of the mining districts, bound in the sets under the heading of commissioners' reports; and Southwood Smith's on the 'Physical Causes of Sickness and Mortality to which the Poor are Exposed', tucked away in an appendix to an annual report.

Two aspects of these investigations—the membership of the committees and the importance of British constitutional procedure—are worthy of note. The fullness and considerable integrity of these penetrating investigations were remarkable in that in the first half of the century the members of the committees and commissions which make them were not, as they would be today, drawn from or representative of the great bodies of the working classes. On the contrary, they were from the wealthy and ruling groups, for the composition of the House of Commons reflected the fact that even after the Reform Act of 1832 the number of voters was still but a tiny fraction of the adult population. The Northcote-Trevelyan proposals for the reform of the civil service by replacing recruitment by patronage with open competition, were approved by a cabinet all of whom, said Gladstone, who was a member of it, were more aristocratic than himself. No doubt they had their blind sides. For most of the century they assumed the existing class structure without much question: and there were fields in which their approach to problems and the conclusions they drew were influenced not only by the prevalent social philosophies, but class ideals and interests, as in the investigations into trade unions, game laws, etc. No matter how experienced or impartial they may be, members of a committee come to the task of inquiry with patterns of ideals related to their time. The report is not just summarized evidence, but evidence as interpreted by the committee. In weighing a report, therefore, a distinction must be made between the evidence upon which it is based and what the members have contributed to it. But the facts elicited in the examination of witnesses were not covered up or hidden—because apart from pressure by reforming groups, the constitutional procedure was that reports and evidence should be submitted and printed verbatim (see P. and G. Ford, *A Guide to Parliamentary Papers*).

Further groups of papers are those which arose from the expansion of Britain overseas to control widely scattered colonial possessions and the development of areas of white settlement: Canada, Australia, New Zealand. At the outset both kinds of territories were to some degree controlled from Whitehall. On the latter, beside formal committees of enquiry, there was a mass of despatches to and correspondence with colonial governors on the opening and sales of land for settlement, taxation, the administration of justice and the slow replacement of central control by primitive local representative bodies which eventually became the parliaments of self-governing dominions. In the case of the colonial possessions, after the Act abolishing slavery had been passed, the most striking feature was the immense body of papers which offer unique insight into the problem of enforcing this new political principle in widely scattered territories, differing in climate, crop conditions, land tenure, in the character and importance of slavery and in social structure. These are revealed in an immense volume of despatches, correspondence and instructions issued by the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office to colonial governors and their little Assemblies, which offered varying degrees of co-operation and resistance, and by the Admiralty in orders to commanders of naval vessels engaged all over the world in efforts to suppress the slave trade.

The great body of material for the nineteenth century occupies some 7,000 official folio volumes. At the outset the problem of making it available had to be met by the Printer to the House of Commons, Luke Hansard, who kept it in stock and numbered the House papers. He was frequently asked by M.P.s and others for sets of existing papers on particular questions then under discussion in the House or by the public. This led him to take two steps. He made special collections of papers arranged in subject order, and prepared a series of indexes to the papers, some in subject and some in alphabetical order. But the passage of a century has enlarged the number of papers to be handled and the scale of the problems; and at the same time we now have to meet the demand not only of the politician concerned with the problems of his time, but those of professional historians and researchers ranging over the whole century.

To deal with the papers on Home Affairs our *Select List of British Parliamentary Papers 1833-99* includes 4,000 policy papers arranged in subject order, so that researchers can follow the development lines of policy easily through any collection of papers. But complete collections are few and far between and even ample ones not common. The Irish University Press Parliamentary Papers series has supplied this deficiency first by reprinting all the major policy papers, conveniently brought together in subject sets, e.g. 32 volumes on Agriculture, 44 volumes on Industrial Relations, 15 volumes on Children's Employment, 55 volumes on Education, and so on. Secondly, it has retained what was the great virtue of the original enquiries by reprinting with the reports all the volumes of evidence. Thirdly, in those fields where despatches, correspondence and instructions are vital as in the case of the papers on slavery, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, as far as possible all the papers on these matters found in the British Parliamentary series have been reprinted, e.g. 95 volumes on Slavery, 36 on Canada, 34 on Australia.

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MONETARY POLICY
General
Commercial Distress
Currency
Decimal Coinage
Joint Stock Banks
Savings Banks
AGRICULTURE
General
Animal Health
Fisheries
TRADE AND INDUSTRY
Navigation Laws
Trade Depression
Insurance (Friendly Societies)
Explosives
Silver and Gold Wares
Tobacco
FUEL AND POWER
Coal Trade
Mining Accidents
Mining Districts
Mining Royalties
Gas
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
General
Shipping (Safety)
POST AND TELEGRAPHS
INVENTIONS
General
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
Children's Employment
Design
Factories
Textiles
Trade
POOR LAW
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Medical Profession
Mental
URBAN AREAS
Housing
Planning
Sanitation
Water Supply
EDUCATION
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British Museum
Fine Arts
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CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
Juvenile Offenders

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Mining Accidents
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Mining Royalties
Gas
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General
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
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Children's Employment
Design
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POOR LAW
HEALTH
General
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URBAN AREAS
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Gambling
Sunday Observance
LEGAL ADMINISTRATION
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Marriage and Divorce
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
Juvenile Offenders

Penal Servitude
Police and Civil Disorder
Prisons
Transportation
EMIGRATION
FAMINE (IRELAND)
MILITARY AND NAVAL
RELIGION
STAGE AND THEATRE

2 Censuses of population

This group of papers which includes the famous British ten-yearly census reports, which show population increase, redistribution, age and sex composition, household size, housing occupations and industries, without which quantitative work on many aspects of British economy is impossible. Complete sets of the original reports are very scarce, and this series gives a full run for the century and includes the 1831 report which incorporated the separate earlier and pioneer reports for 1801-21.

3 Slavery, colonies, overseas possessions

The papers in this group differ from those on home policy not only in subject matter but in character. Although there were several reports of committees of importance, (e.g. the Durham report on Canada,) due to conditions of communication at the time policy-making affecting far-flung British possessions had to be worked out in the main, not in committees, in London, but in despatches and correspondence with colonial governors and subordinate authorities. It is to this mass of material that the researcher must go. Those on slavery cover the enforcement of its abolution in the many and varied British possessions, compensation, finding alternative methods of labour recruitment. These are given in full, including despatches of naval commanders engaged in suppressing slave trading on the high seas. In the same way, those concerning the areas of white settlement of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand deal with opening territories for settlement, land sales and grants, development of local representative institutions, relations with native populations. Those on areas of tropical colonisation deal with the problems of minorities of white traders and planters in large non-white populations, with few electoral rights, trade, justice, civil order. In Africa, in addition to tropical colonies, there were difficulties arising from British white infiltration into areas of Boer white settlement, and from the expansion of both into regions in native occupation. India was an exception. The growth of a small private, trading company into a great corporation controlling large areas of territory, having military forces; a great military uprising; and reconstruction of a new system of government: this involved questions of high policy which could be settled only by the Home government. Here the papers are entirely committee reports.

All these papers are arranged in the following subject sets:

ANTHROPOLOGY
Aboriginies
COLONIES
General
Africa
Australia
Canada and Canadian Boundary
East India
New Zealand
West Indies
SLAVE TRADE

4 Area Studies series

The nineteenth-century British parliamentary papers include substantial documentation on Britian's relations with foreign powers. Two sets have been published by IUP under the general heading of 'Area Studies': China and Japan; and the United States of America, each set aiming to contain all the papers from 1801 to 1900 relating to its area: select committees reports, reports from British embassies and consulates, trade returns, correspondence, memoranda. etc.

There is very little duplication of papers between this series and the 1000-Volume series. Of the 35,000 pages in Area Studies: China and Japan, 152 pages also appear in the 1000-volume series. The 42,000 page Area Studies: United States of America overlaps with the main series in the following way: volumes 11-14 with Canadian Boundary in the 1000-volume series (2500 pages); and volume 51 with Prisons 2 in the 1000-Volume series (the Crawford report on US penitentiaries: 300 pages).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1 General Lists etc.

Ford. P. and G. *Guide to Parliamentary Papers* (IUP, Shannon 1972)

Irish University Press *Checklist of British Parliamentary Papers in the Irish University Press 1000-Volume Series 1801-1899* (Shannon, 1972).

General Alphabetical Indexes: 8 volumes. These volumes, published as part of the 1000-Volume series, are in effect subject bibliographies. They index titles of documents, not the papers themselves. They are essential reference works.

Volume 1: *Hansard's Catalogue and Breviate of Parliamentary Papers, 1696-1834,* with an introduction by P. and G. Ford of the University of Southampton.
Volume 2: *Reports of Select Committees, 1801-52.*
Volume 3: *Accounts and Papers, Reports of Royal Commissions, etc, 1801-52.*
Volume 4: *Bills Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1852-69.*
Volume 5: *Bills, 1801-52.*
Volume 6: *Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1870-79.*
Volume 7: *Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1880–89.*
Volume 8: *Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1890–99.*

2 Select Lists and Breviates

Ford, P. and G. *A List of Reports and Other Papers in the Journals of the House of Commons 1688-1800* (Kraus Reprint 1976).

–Select List of British Parliamentary Papers 1833-1899 (IUP, Shannon 1969).

–A Breviate of Parliamentary Papers 1900-1916 (IUP, Shannon 1969).

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Ford, P. and G. and Marshallsay, D *Select List of British Parliamentary Papers 1955-1964* (IUP, Shannon 1970).

3 Indexes to the contents of the Papers

IUP *Index to British Parliamentary Papers on Australia and New Zealand, 1800-1899* 2 vols (Dublin 1974).

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IUP *Index to British Parliamentary Papers on Children's Employment, 1800-1899* (Dublin 1973).

4 Commentaries on papers in IUP subject sets

Bagwell, Philip S. *Industrial Relations in 19th century Britain* (IUP, Dublin 1974)

Fetter, F. W. and Gregory, D. *Monetary and Financial Policy in 19th century Britain* (IUP, Dublin 1973).

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5 Irish papers

Ford, P. and G. *A Select List of Reports of Inquiries of the Irish Dail and Senate, 1922-1972: Fifty years of policy making* (IUP, Dublin 1974).

Maltby, A. *The Government of Northern Ireland 1922-1972: A Catalogue & Breviate of Parliamentary Papers* (IUP, Dublin 1973).

Aborigines *(3 Volumes)*

In 1834 a series of reports and papers on the condition of the native inhabitants of British colonies was presented to parliament. These papers revealed an urgent need for a constructive approach to the problems, inherent in the process of colonization, of the proper treatment of people who were frequently the victims rather than the beneficiaries of colonial expansion.
The direct result of these papers—contained in volume 3 of this set—was the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the state of these native inhabitants and to suggest measures to provide for the protection of personal rights. The reports of the Select Committees issued in 1836 and 1837 deal with native tribes in the following areas:

Africa (including the Zulu, Kaffir and Hottentot tribes: the natives of Sierra Leone and Gambia)
Australasia (aboriginal inhabitants of the Australian continent and Tasmania; the Maori tribes of New Zealand)
Pacific area (natives of the Hawaiian, South Sea, Friendly and Society Islands: Samoa and Tahiti)
South America (natives of Brazil and Guyana)
West Indies (native inhabitants of these islands)
North America (Sioux and Cree Indians: Indians of the Red River area: United States and Canada)

The material contained in the reports and correspondence, including the minutes of evidence of the investigating committee, deals with such topics as: colonial policy on native inhabitants of colonies; relationships between settlers and natives; missionary efforts and results; native political and social institutions; education of native populations; social effects of colonization and native laws and customs.
Further material on this subject will be found in papers contained in such Irish University Press subject sets as—Colonies: Canada, Australia and New Zealand; Colonies: General, and Slave Trade.

Aborigines Volume 1
REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ABORIGINES (BRITISH SETTLEMENTS) WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1836

864 pp SBN 7165 0123 6

The Select Committee was set up to consider what measures ought to be adopted to provide justice and protection of rights for the native inhabitants of British settlements and for tribes in neighbouring areas. Under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the committee investigated the policy of the colonial government, the character, livelihood and political institutions of the natives, the work of missionary groups, education and health problems and tribal wars and disturbances. Complaints made by tribesmen were investigated and the feelings of the natives towards the British Government and its policies were outlined. In particular the committee devoted much attention to the state of agriculture among various tribes, territorial boundaries, crime, disease, infanticide, intemperance, polygamy, slavery and the status of women. British settlements in Africa (Southern and Western), Australia, New Zealand, North and South America and in pacific islands were dealt with. The committee made recommendations on each of the areas investigated and the inquiry was continued in the following session (see IUP volume Aborigines 2).

Original reference
1836 (538) VII — Aborigines (British Settlements), Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., appendix, index.

Aborigines Volume 2
REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ABORIGINES (BRITISH SETTLEMENTS) WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1837

308 pp SBN 7165 0124 4

The 1837 Select Committee had similar terms of reference to that of the previous session (see IUP volume Aborigines 1) and the geographical areas and tribes examined are the same. A good deal more attention, however, was devoted to the Hudson's Bay Company of Canada and the whole question of relations between Europeans and the native inhabitants. The report, which is lengthy and detailed, is of major importance in evaluating the effects of British colonialism on native tribes. The evidence from native chiefs, settlers, British army officers and missionaries covers: relationships between settlers and natives; the introduction of European vices, diseases and alcoholic liquor to the colonies; the use of weapons; depopulation; civilization and education of native tribes; regulation of lands and the effects of fair dealing and Christian instruction. The report contains detailed conclusions and suggestions for British colonies in general as well as for the specific areas dealt with in this and the previous session's report.

Original reference
1837 (425) VII — Aborigines (British Settlements), Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., appendix, index.

Aborigines Volume 3
CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO ABORIGINAL TRIBES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1834

240 pp 2 folding maps (1 coloured) SBN 7165 0710 2

These papers provide information on the conditions of native inhabitants of various British colonies and on relations between settlers and natives—information which clarified some of the problems of administering a colony where rights of natives and settlers were in conflict and led to the Select Committee inquiries of 1836 and 1837. Among the subjects dealt with in the papers relating to Canada are the attempts of Lord Goderich, the colonial secretary to end the system of subsidies and gifts to the Indian tribes in favour of a cash settlement of all their treaty claims. The organization and functions of the Canadian Indian department, missionary activities in Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, efforts to introduce the rule of law in Guyana and other matters relating to the native inhabitants of these areas are covered in this volume.

Original reference
1834 (617) XLIV — Aboriginal tribes in British possessions, correspondence and papers.

COLONIES

Colonies: General *(37 Volumes)*

The parliamentary papers constitute one of the most comprehensive sources for the history of Britain's colonies. In its programme of republishing the papers Irish University Press has already made available the majority of the documents relating to the main colonial areas (see Colonies: Canada, Australia, etc. subject sets). The Colonies: General set comprises the papers which cannot be assigned to any specific colony, either because of subject matter or because of relationship to an overall corpus of material. The set includes a number of Select Committee Reports on general colonial policy—the scarcity of such papers points to the lack of emphasis on planned colonialism. By far the greater portion of the set—34 volumes out of 37—comprises the colonial annual reports which were submitted to the House of Commons yearly from 1846 onwards.

The annual reports are a relatively little known source for colonial history, possibly because of bibliographical problems. Initially they were officially titled 'reports showing the past and present state of Her Majesty's colonial possessions'. These reports were submitted with the 'colonial blue books' i.e. the annual returns of colonial statistics. For this reason they sometimes took the form of an analysis and commentary on the blue book, and were referred to as 'reports on the blue books', even though they usually reported on matters outside the scope of the statistical returns. In the late 1870s and for most of the 1880s the reports were officially styled 'papers relating to the colonies', though they remained essentially as before. From 1889 onwards some of the ambiguity was removed. The papers were numbered in two series, general and miscellaneous. The general series was referred to as the 'colonial annual reports' and was a continuation of the earlier reports. The miscellaneous papers dealt with random topics in relation to specific colonies, and are not included in the Colonies: General set. They will usually be found in the subject set for the appropriate colony.

Bibliographical problems aside, the annual reports are an invaluable source of concise information and comment which year by year from 1845 onwards unfold the history of the colonies. The reports were often the work of the colonial governors whose comments throw revealing light on contemporary situations and problems. In the case of crown colonies the papers were usually more comprehensive, taking the form of reports by the officials in charge of each department of government, with a preface by the governor. In some cases, the annual reports contained information outside the bounds of what was strictly required. Thus, the reports submitted by Sir William MacGregor during his ten-year period as lieutenant-governor of New Guinea were considered basic sources for the sciences of anthropology and sociology at the time.

Because the annual reports provide information under the same headings year after year, the synopses in this catalogue will not repeat the subject headings unnecessarily. The synopses will concentrate on particularly significant features of the reports or on special items included. The list below provides a representative index to the topics covered in each report.

Population—marriages, births and deaths—immigration.
Legislation—political affairs.
Finance—revenue and expenditure—public debt—taxes—customs and excise—banking.
Land and property.
Agriculture—industries and manufactures—employment.
Transport and communications—public works.
Education—poor law—health.
Crime—police and prisons.
Military and naval affairs.

One further editorial problem deserves mention, i.e. identification and citation of the reports. In the early part of the century the reports for each year were grouped together under a single paper number. Later they were divided into parts with separate paper numbers, depending on which block of colonies they came from. Later still they were printed in alphabetical order under a general paper number with a sub-number for each colony e.g. general number: [C.8650], sub-number for Barbados: [C.8650–29]. During this period each report also had a series number. Furthermore, since some reports arrived late for printing, we often find that a report was not printed for two or more years after the year to which it refers. In view of these problems IUP editors have adopted the following procedures. The reports are volumized in chronological order as they were originally printed. In the references and short titles in this catalogue, only the main parliamentary paper reference number is given, and the date after the short title indicates the year or years to which reports in the paper refer. An alphabetical index at the end of the catalogue indicates in which IUP volumes reports for specific colonies will be found.

The Colonies: General set provides the scholar with a self-contained and manageable research unit for British colonial history. It is an invaluable source for the history of specific colonies but in addition provides essential and co-ordinated raw material for an assessment of British colonialism in an age when colonialism was a powerful positive force for human advancement and when Britain was the colonial power *par excellence*.

Colonies: General Volume 1

REPORTS FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CEYLON AND BRITISH GUIANA WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1849

488 pp SBN 7165 0172 4

This committee which included William Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli and Robert Peel examined the administration and government of Ceylon and British Guiana. The reports in this volume concentrate on British Guiana. The specific questions in dispute concerned the civil list and colonial immigration policy, but the underlying issues were the constitution of the colonial government and its relation to the British government. By the existing constitution the powers of the colonial government were vested in three authorities: the governor, the Court of Policy and the Combined Court. The Court of Policy together with the governor were responsible for legislation, subject to the home government. The authority to levy taxes and control finances was exercised by the governor and the Combined Court. This system was both cumbersome and unacceptable to many of the colonists. The immigration question was an important one for the colony's economy, for since the abolition of slavery in 1834 the labour force had been inadequate to run the sugar plantations and the shortage was being met by the introduction of immigrants from the East Indies.

The committee's report and evidence are of obvious importance for the history of British Guiana, but in addition they provide an insight into Britain's colonial policy generally. The evidence describes the governmental system of the colony, the grievances of the colonists and the attitudes of British statesmen. It also provides background on many other facets of colonial life. The appendices include official dispatches and statistics on financial and other matters.

Original references

1849 (297) XI	Ceylon and British Guiana, Sel. Cttee. 1st Rep., mins. of ev.
(573)	Ceylon and British Guiana, Sel. Cttee. 2nd Rep., mins. of ev.
(591)	Ceylon and British Guiana, Sel. Cttee. 3rd Rep., mins. of ev., app., index.

Colonies: General Volume 2

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES AND INDICES, 1830–1837

696 pp 5 folding coloured maps 1 folding table
SBN 7165 1206 8

This volume comprises four commission reports on colonial finances (1830–31); a Select Committee Report on the same subject (1837); and a Select Committee Report on the disposal of colonial lands (1836). These papers give an excellent account of the financial

relations between British colonies and the mother country, and provide valuable information on colonial revenue and expenditure. The colonies were classified in two groups: those whose finances were entirely under the control of the British government, and those who exercised a greater or lesser degree of autonomy in their financial affairs. Evidence described the special financial problems confronting some colonies and the various controversies on the question of financial autonomy. Of special value is the 1837 Select Committee Report which examined, among other topics, the procedures for framing estimates, receipt and expenditure in the Australian colonies, and the annual returns of colonial statistics known as the 'blue books'.

Th Select Committee Report on the disposal of lands contains important documentation on British colonization policy. The committee investigated the systems of land distribution in the colonies, their bearing on immigration policy and the part they played in colonial development generally. The committee members included William Gladstone, while witnesses included Robert Torrens, the noted economist, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield, author of *A View of the Art of Colonization*. The evidence and appendices provide much valuable statistical and other information on the agrarian systems of the colonies and also of the United States.

Original references

1830–31	(64) IV	Receipt and expenditure of colonial revenue, Com. of Inquiry Reps., appendices, Malta, Gibraltar and Australian colonies.
	(194)	Receipt and expenditure of colonial revenue, Com. of Inquiry Rep., appendix, Mauritius.
1836	(512) XI	Disposal of lands in the colonies, Sel. Cttee Rep., mins. of ev., appendix.
1837	(516) VII	Colonial accounts, Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., appendix, index.

Colonies: General Volume 3

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL ACCOUNTS, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1845

848 pp 1 folding table SBN 7165 1207 6

This committee carried out further investigation into the question of reforming the financial administration of the colonies. The committee evaluated the reforms effected by the earlier inquiries and heard evidence on the controversial question of financial autonomy. However, the major part of the inquiry was taken up with detailed examination of the procedures for framing estimates and for auditing accounts. The evidence provides wide-ranging information on local audit systems and the functions of the Audit Commissioners, and on the control exercised by the Treasury over colonial finance. Suggestions that the Treasury should exercise more stringent controls were opposed by several witnesses on the grounds that this would undermine colonial autonomy. The committee also heard evidence on military expenditure in the colonies—Sierra Leone, Gambia and Trinidad, in particular. The appendix to the report contains valuable statistics on taxes and customs duties, post office receipts and expenditure, population, etc.

In their report the committee suggested a series of reform measures the most important of which were the adoption of a uniform procedure for framing estimates and the annual submission to parliament of abstracts of the colonial accounts.

Original reference

1845	(530) VIII	Colonial receipt and expenditure, Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., appendix, index.

Colonies: General Volume 4

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1846-1848

728 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1208 4

This volume contains annual reports on the colonies for 1846, 1847 and 1848, the first three years for which the reports were presented to parliament. From 1846 on, the reports unfold the story of the colonies year by year, providing a continuous stream of documentation on: progress and setbacks; wars and revolutions; contemporary problems and contemporary climates of thought.

One of the topics highlighted in the present series of reports was the enormously increased volume of immigration resulting from the Irish famine, which posed serious problems for the North American colonies. The reports vividly describe the plight of immigrants, both the hardships of the long voyage across the Atlantic and the problems encountered on arrival. Two recent remedial measures, the appointment of emigration officers and the amendment of the Passenger Acts, were reported and discussed.

Immigration was a problem of a different *genre* in the West Indies. The reports from there comment on the labour shortages resulting from the emancipation of slaves, and recommend planned immigration of labourers from other colonies. Other especially interesting items in the reports are an account of his tour of the colony given by the governor of British Guiana, and the reports on the financial problems of South Australia. The former paper provides many interesting pieces of information on daily life in villages and outposts.

Original references

1846	(728) XXIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1845.
1847	[869] XXXVII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1846.
1847–48	[1005] XLVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1847.

Colonies: General Volume 5

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1848–1850

952 pp 9 folding coloured maps 1 coloured chart
SBN 7165 1209 2

Among the important events recorded and discussed in this series of annual reports are the establishment of responsible government in Nova Scotia and the foundation of the Orange River Sovereignty in Southern Africa. The report from Cape Colony contains some interesting references to the home government's policy of protecting the native population. The reports also contain material on the rebellion of Pretorius in 1848.

The reports from Gambia include an account of the villages established for liberated slaves on Macarthy's Island. In the same paper there is a humourous illustration of the problem of integrating native and British law. According to native law a husband was deemed to have been injured if his wife's clothing was touched by a stranger. The problem was to determine according to 'British justice' what compensation was due.

Relations between native and colonist crop up in several other reports: the governor of New Zealand complained of the difficulties of implementing the home government's policy of racial amalgamation; a report from St. Lucia includes a French visitor's account of the social and economic repercussions of slave emancipation. Other typical items in the reports include: an account of the labour question in the Australian colonies; lists of villages and settlements in various colonies; a list of the sugar plantations in British Guiana sold between 1845 and 1849; and an account of the problem of absentee landlords in Antigua.

Original references

1849	[1126] XXXIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1848.
1850	[1232] XXXVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1849 Pt. I.
	[1287]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1849 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 6

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1851–1853

722 pp 4 coloured maps (3 folding) SBN 7165 1210 6

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales and the appointment of the governor of New South Wales as governor-general of Australia were two of the major events reported from Australia during this period. These developments stemmed partially from the Australian Colonies Government Act of 1850 which granted the right of self-government to the colonies. The reports from the various colonies throw considerable light on the effects of the Act. Other notable features of the Australian reports are: a paper on the characteristics of the aborigines and on the training institute recently established for them at Port Lincoln; and an account of the geography of the territory north of Adelaide.

Reports from Sierra Leone and Gambia treat of the industry of native Africans. Many recently liberated slaves in Sierra Leone had become successful merchants, while in Gambia one third of the exported produce was being raised by natives. Similar developments had taken place in the Bahamas where a large increase in the number of small proprietors was reported. The reports from the Bahamas discuss an unusual, though obviously lucrative, industry—the salvaging of wrecks around the coasts. Less heartening news from the West Indies were the reports of smallpox and cholera in St. Vincent, those of financial problems in Tobago and of continuing tension between planters and administrative officials in Jamaica.

Of special interest in the Canadian reports are: an agricultural census report for Upper Canada (1852); returns relative to trade in American goods; and a list of railway construction projects

in progress.

Original references

1851	[1421] XXXIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1850.
1852	[1539] XXXI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1851 Pt. I.
1852-53	[1595] LXII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1851 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 7

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1852–1855

736 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1211 4

A large part of the North American reports during the period 1852–55 was taken up with discussion of the commercial treaty with the United States (1854), which opened up vast new outlets for Canadian produce. These reports also indicate a growing desire for Canadian independence from Britain. Other topics discussed range from attempts to provide education for native Indian tribes to the rate of expenditure on railway development.

The famous gold discoveries at Ballarat in Victoria and elsewhere in 1851, and the resulting influx of workers and adventurers are the subject of large sections of the Australian reports. The discoveries were of course very welcome in Victoria, but they all but spelled disaster for Western Australia which was in grave danger of being depopulated.

The ever-increasing threat to the sugar industry looms large in the West Indian reports. The equalization of sugar duties effected by the home government was reported to have had serious financial effects in the West Indies and also in Mauritius. On the other hand, progressive social legislation was reported from Antigua and St. Kitts—provisions for relief of poverty and for medical aid to labourers' children. In the reports from West Africa, a paper by the Reverend T. B. Freeman reviews social progress in the Gold Coast. The report on this colony also discusses the Ashanti invasion.

Original references

1852–53	[1693] LXII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1852.
1854–55	[1919] XXXVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1853.

Colonies: General Volume 8

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1856–1857

738 pp SBN 7165 1212 2

The effects of the commercial treaty with the United States are documented in the North American reports presented in 1856 and 1857. Considerable expansion in New Brunswick's fisheries was reported—resulting from free access to the American market. There was, however, opposition to free trade in Prince Edward Island where public revenue had been adversely affected.

In Australia, expansion of trade was also topical at this time. In his annual report the governor of New South Wales recommended co-operation between the various Australian colonies in improving shipping services. The report on Van Dieman's Land for 1854 includes valuable statistical returns on exports and imports, convict and aboriginal population, volume of immigration, etc.

Education and health services were featured in the reports from the West Indies. In St. Lucia, the perennial question of religious instruction was causing trouble. The report from St. Vincent states that the island did not possess either a public orphanage or a public hospital, and complains of the lack of legal provision for education. Labour shortages, depression of the sugar trade and inefficient farming methods were the principal ingredients of the economic problems reported from the West Indies. It is not surprising therefore, that the governor of Barbados expressed 'satisfaction' at being able to report 'sufficient population, a central sugar factory and a model farm'.

Original references

1856	[2050] XLII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1854.
1857 Sess. 1	[2198] X	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1855.

Colonies: General Volume 9

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1857–1860

930 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1213 0

The reports in this volume indicate growing support for the idea of federation in Australia. Among proposals discussed were: a federal legislative assembly, a common tariff structure, and better co-ordinated judicial machinery. The report on Victoria for 1856 reviewed the colony's progress since its separation from New South Wales in 1851, highlighting economic and legislative developments. Cohesiveness is also evident in the Canadian reports where a number of references to the possible union of the two provinces occur. The report from Lower Canada highlights constitutional and governmental reform and in particular the introduction of a new system of municipal government.

Among the African reports the most significant was that from Natal to which representative government had been granted in 1856. Africans and Europeans were given the same franchise and this provoked some interesting comment in the annual report. It was pointed out that the white population, in order to protect their interests, would eventually be forced to deprive the natives of their voting rights.

Satisfactory progress was again the keynote of the report from Barbados (see Volume 8). There were encouraging signs of co-operation between labour and estate owners, particularly the growth of voluntary societies of proprietors aimed at ameliorating the conditions of small-holders and workers.

Original references

1857–58	[2403] XL	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1856.
1859 Sess. 2	[2567] XXI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1857.
1860	[2711] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1858 Pt. I.
	[2711-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1858 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 10

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1861–1863

872 pp SBN 7165 1214 9

Though the American Civil War was still in its early stages, its repercussions in the British colonies were apparent in the annual reports for 1861. The governor of the Bahamas described the effects of the war on the colony's trade and reported that the natives hitherto employed in the salvaging of wrecks were turning to cotton cultivation. The report from Prince Edward Island referred to the retardation of the fisheries due to the withdrawal of American capital. Other West Indian colonies seemed less affected by the war. Among the items reported by the governor of Jamaica were disturbances in 1860 caused by an ultra religious movement known as the 'revival', and the growth of a middle class of small farmers. According to the report from St. Lucia, the colony's exports had doubled between 1855 and 1860. A paper on Indian immigration is an interesting feature of the Mauritian report, covering legislation, quarantine regulations, wages, etc.

The African colony, Sierra Leone, reported considerable progress during 1861—expansion of river traffic, discovery of abundant exportable produce, expanding and more competitive trade, improvements in administration. Gambia, in contrast, was plagued by internal wars. The governor of Natal reported impending trouble from Zululand because of the provocative attitudes of Cetshwayo, the king's son.

Many reports in this volume, notably those for Canada and Tasmania, contain statistical reviews of progress in the previous twenty years. Statistics in the New Zealand report give a breakdown of population distribution and occupations.

Original references

1861	[2841] XL	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1859 Pt. I.
	[2841-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1859 Pt. II.
1862	[2955] XXXVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1860 Pt. I.
	[2955-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1860 Pt. II.
1863	[3165] XXXIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1861 Pt. I.
	[3165-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1861 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 11

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1864–1866

920 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1215 7

John McDuall Stuart's expedition across the continent in 1862 was the most stirring event reported from Australia during this period. The expedition made possible an overland route across the continent, thus presenting enormous new potential for development. The repercussions of the American Civil War are evident in the

reports from Canada and the Caribbean. Much of the Canadian reports are taken up with military affairs. The war had, however, brought unprecedented prosperity to the Bahamas, largely because of their position as a supply point for British goods going to the Confederate States. This report has valuable information on blockade-running to the Confederate ports. Material in a report from St. Kitts, in an entirely different vein, discusses the disappearance of the Carib race from the island, describing some primitive drawings which were the only remaining evidence of their occupation.
A report from Natal contains valuable documentation on the native population: numbers, condition, attitude towards colonists, confinement in certain locations, etc. The neighbouring colony at the Cape of Good Hope reported a very difficult year. Livestock epidemics, loss of crops through drought, and ravages wrought by insects had all taken their toll of the colony's resources.

Original references

1864	[3304] XL	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1862 Pt. I.
	[3304-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1862 Pt. II.
1865	[3423] XXXVII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1863 Pt. I.
	[3423-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1863 Pt. II.
1866	[3719] XLIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1864 Pt. I.
	[3719-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1864 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 12

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1867–1868

592 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1216 5

The insurrection, known as the Morant Bay disturbances, cast a shadow over affairs in Jamaica in 1865. The annual report for that year recorded the successful suppression of the rebellion and discussed a number of its effects, notably, the introduction of direct crown government and consequent loss of the franchise. The rebellion was the subject of a Royal Commission inquiry, the report of which will be found in IUP Volumes West Indies 4 and 5. In 1865 the West Indies experienced a fall off in trade due to the close of blockade-running to the Confederate ports. However, this caused little hardship as is clear from a comment in the report from the Bahamas: 'no house fell, no insolvencies were declared, few failed to become richer during the civil war in the United States'.
Accounts of a hurricane which struck in September are a notable feature of the West Indies reports for 1866. The report on the Turks and Caicos Islands described the hurricane and efforts to alleviate suffering resulting from it.
Rebellion was reported from Prince Edward Island in 1865. Troops had to be called in when an agrarian organization, the Tenant League, withdrew rent from the landlords.
A long and informative report from Mauritius for 1865 deals with the severe economic distress resulting from a combination of excessive immigration and a poor sugar crop. Upwards of 20,000 immigrants had arrived from India, driven by famine in the province of Bengal. A large section of the general report is devoted to this problem and the subject is given fuller treatment in the Protector of Immigrants' report which is appended.

Original references

1867	[3812] XLVIII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1865 Pt. I.
	[3812-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1865 Pt. II.
1867-68	[3995] XLVIII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1866 Pt. I.
	[3995-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1866 Pt. II.
	[3995-II]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1866 Pt. III.

Colonies: General Volume 13

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1868–1870

672 pp 1 folding table SBN 7165 1217 3

The growing importance of the concept of an Australian federation, particularly from the trade point of view, is evidenced in the annual reports for 1867 and 1868. The reports from Tasmania stress the value of tariff-free inter-colonial trade—the colonial secretary had refused to sanction a free trade bill recently passed in the colony. In his report for 1867 the government statistician forcibly argued the case for free trade, quoting extensively Mill's *Political Economy*. Natal reported an increasing population during this period due to immigration from Europe and from India. The governor of Gambia's report contains an amusing account of native industry: fishermen attached lines to their toes and slept in the sun while they waited for fish. Mauritius reported the worst hurricane for many years in 1868 as well as a poor sugar crop and serious epidemics.
Included in the 1867 report from Ceylon is a résumé of achievements since the commencement of British rule, including the partial restoration of the country's ancient irrigation system, the construction of a road network and the expansion of coffee cultivation. The most recent achievement was the completion of a rail link from Colombo to Kandy.

Original references

1868-69	[4090] XLIII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1867 Pt. I.
	[4090-II]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1867 Pt. II.
	[4090-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1867 Pt. III.
1870	[C.85] XLIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1868 Pt. I.
	[C.149]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1868 Pt. II.
	[C.151]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1868 Pt. III.

Colonies: General Volume 14

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1871–1872

824 pp 2 folding tables SBN 7165 1218 1

Immigration, education and the audit of public accounts were among the matters legislated on in the West Indies during this period. The sections of the annual reports dealing with legislation give the usual details of the new laws. In the Bahamas, a new system was introduced for regulating the public grant for education. In Jamaica, the parts of the immigration laws pertaining to employment, medical services, etc. were amended.
In his report for 1869, the governor of the Gold Coast referred to improved relations with the Dutch colonists—largely because the Dutch were leaving West Africa. In 1872 the British took over Elmina and other Dutch forts. A steady increase in trade was also reported.
A report on Queensland contains a valuable résumé of the colony's progress since its separation from New South Wales in 1860. Population, education, industry, finance and shipping are among the topics dealt with. A report from Tasmania records the opening of telegraphic communications with the Australian continent. This report also contains some valuable statistics including, for example, a breakdown of the occupations of the population.

Original references

1871	[C.334] XLVII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1869 Pt. I.
	[C.415]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1869 Pt. II.
	[C.407]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1869 Pt. III.
1872	[C.523] XLII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1870 Pt. I.
	[C.583]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1870 Pt. II.
	[C.617]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1870 Pt. III.

Colonies: General Volume 15

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1873–1874

832 pp 2 maps 2 tables (1 folding) SBN 7165 1219 X

A comprehensive survey of the Maori question forms a substantial part of the annual report from New Zealand for 1871–72. Separate reports by government officials are included for each native district. These cover the moral and physical condition of the Maoris, their employment in agriculture and public improvement schemes, etc. From the district of Waikato, in which there had been several rebellions, it was reported that the natives were 'more desirous of being employed by the settlers'. A significant proposal in one of the reports was that the Maoris should be distributed among the European population and encouraged to register as voters.
In his report on Sierra Leone, Governor John Pope Hennessy, who was noted for his sympathies with the native population, stated that one of the principal aims of the British West African settlements was to train the natives for self-government. This report also discusses the question of the Dutch West African possessions recently ceded to Britain. Another interesting feature of the report is the account of Dr Livingstone's evidence before the Select Committee on West Africa 1865 (IUP Volume Colonies: Africa 5). The evidence describes the explorer's views on the influence of Christianity in Africa.
The reports from the Straits Settlements discuss the relationship between the settlements and the neighbouring states of Perak, Klang and Selangor, where the discovery of rich tin deposits had been the occasion of riots and disturbances among the Chinese population. Three years after these reports, in 1874, the British Government engaged in treaties whereby British settlers were to act as advisers to the native rulers.

Original references

1873	[C.709] XLVIII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1871 Pt. I.
	[C.709-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1871 Pt. II.
	[C.709-II]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1871-72.
1874	[C.882] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1872 Pt. I.

Colonies: General Volume 16

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1874–1875

856 pp 1 folding table SBN 7165 1220 3

The Maori question cropped up again in the report from New Zealand for 1873 with an account of a tour by the governor through the main native districts in the North Island. It was reported that the intermittent warfare between Maori and settler, which had characterized the period 1861–71, had ended, and the paper refers to a new willingness, even on the part of the 'Hau-Hau', an extreme anti-Christian faction of the Maoris, to co-operate with the British. Exploration and discovery of new land for agricultural settlement was a keynote of the reports from Western Australia during this period. The reports give an account of the crossing of the continent from Esperance in Western Australia to Adelaide in the south by the explorer brothers John and Alexander Forrest. This expedition connected Western Australia with the other colonies and was instrumental in opening up telegraphic communication between it and the rest of the world. This report also provides an informative review of progress during Governor Sir Frederick Weld's term of office: establishment of municipal institutions; introduction of popular representation in the legislative council; expansion of internal telegraphic communication; and commencement of railway construction.

The Ashanti invasion of the Protectorate in 1875 is the most important topic of the report from Sierra Leone for that year. The report also discusses proposed changes in the government of the British West African settlements, particularly a proposal to establish a new crown colony, independent of Sierra Leone and consisting of Lagos and the protected states. Griqualand West was another African colony established at this time, and the report for 1873 describes its first year under separate government.

Original references

1874	[C.1102] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1872–73.
1875	[C.1183] LI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1872–73.
	[C.1335]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1873–74.
	[C.1336]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1873–74.

Colonies: General Volume 17

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1876

560 pp SBN 7165 1221 1

A stormy session of the Cape legislature on the question of federation was reported in 1875. There was considerable fear of insurrections in South Africa at the time and the colonial secretary, Lord Carnarvon, believed that a federation of the colonies and republics would stabilize the area and avert disaster.

The report from Western Australia for 1875 includes a copy of a speech delivered by Governor Robinson at the opening of the legislative council session. The most notable point of the speech was the colonial secretary's refusal to accept the colony's request for responsible government. Other points touched on included the financial state of the colony, the woollen industry and the progress of railway construction.

The report from Victoria contains a useful summary of historical and geographical information on the colony: original colonization; mountains, rivers and lakes; mineral deposits; climate; cities and towns; occupations, etc.

The paper from Antigua, contains a special report on elementary education in the Leeward Islands. A new education act aiming to provide universal elementary education had come into operation in 1875. The report describes existing school facilities and educational standards, and criticizes a number of aspects of the new law.

Original references

1876	[C.1622] LI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1874–75 Pt. I.
	[C.1622-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1875 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 18

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1877–1878

874 pp SBN 7165 1222 X

The report from Tobago for 1875 discusses the abandonment of the idea of federation for the Windward Islands because of opposition from Barbados. The governor described some of the benefits which would accrue from federation, particularly the amalgamation of smaller and less viable colonies. The federation controversy gave rise to rioting in 1876.

The report from the island of St. Lucia contains an account of social reforms effected in the previous six years, while that from Jamaica includes a review of progress in education since the abolition of slavery. In St. Lucia progress had been particularly evident in the fields of poor relief and medical services.

An interesting feature of the report from Ceylon is an account of the discovery of some valuable examples of ancient Sinhalese art. The paper includes plans of the burial places of these treasures. Disturbances and financial problems were reported from Singapore in 1876—these were related to the murder of the British resident in Perak by reactionaries.

Troubles were also reported from the newly established South African colony of Griqualand West. There, the problems were said to be due to dissatisfaction among diamond miners, illicit trading in diamonds, and excessive drinking.

Original references

1877	[C.1825] LIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1875–77.
	[C.1869]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1876.
1878	[C.2149] LV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1876–77.

Colonies: General Volume 19

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1878–79

568 pp SBN 7165 1223 8

The section of the report from Western Australia for 1877 dealing with emigration expresses dissatisfaction at the fact that the British authorities had sent emigrants with industrial rather than agricultural backgrounds. These emigrants found it difficult to find suitable employment in the colony and the landowners were so angered that they refused to accept further emigrants. A statistical chart appended to this paper illustrates the relative importance in economic terms of the Australian colonies and their overall contribution to world production.

The recurring problem of famine in India is the subject of part of the report from Ceylon for 1877. Vast numbers of emigrants were pouring in from Malabar, many of them in a very weak condition. As a result the civil hospital at Ceylon was overcrowded and the mortality rate was very high.

Further troubles were reported from Sierra Leone in 1876, in the form of marauding parties who had murdered British subjects and carried off others. The report includes a detailed memorandum on the trade of the colony for 1876, and its importance as a trading depot is emphasized. An unusual feature of this volume is a letter from the Prince of Wales commenting on the role played by the British colonies in the Paris colonial exhibition. Among the products especially praised were Transvaal gold, New Zealand wool and Australian flour.

Original references

1878–79	[C.2273] L	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1877.
	[C.2444]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1876–78.

Colonies: General Volume 20

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1880

656 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1224 6

The report from Transvaal for 1878 gives a valuable insight into the critical period before its annexation. Among the topics discussed are the Boer's treatment of the native population and the work of Sir Theophilus Shepstone when he arrived as special commissioner in 1877. Shepstone's proclamation on the annexation of the territory is included. The extension of British authority was seen as a necessary result of the failure of the Sand River Convention and the insolvency of the South African Republic.

The report coming from the Bahamas for 1879 described a rapidly growing new industry, sponge fishing. The report commented on the increasing market for the fish, the value of exports in 1878 and 1879, and some experiments in artificial sponge growing being carried out by the Austrian government.
A notable decrease in crime in Singapore was, according to the annual report for 1879, attributable to the constant and remunerative employment given to the native community and the consequent decline in the influence of Chinese secret societies.

Original references

1880 Sess. 1.	[C.2598] XLVIII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1877–79.
Sess. 2.	[C.2730]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1878–79.

Colonies: General Volume 21

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1881–1882

904 pp SBN 7165 1225 4

This volume has two reports on Victoria (1879 and 1880), which illustrate the value of the annual reports at their most informative. The reports take the form of a digest and commentary on the statistics of the colony for the year under consideration. Headings include population, immigration and emigration, marriage and death rates, finances, real estate, agricultural produce, exports and imports, education, etc. A report on the census of 1881 is included with the paper for 1880. There had been a population increase of 130,818 since the previous census in 1871. It is noteworthy that 76,000 of this increase took place in greater Melbourne.
In a section of the report from the Bahamas on the sponge trade, it was stated that the sponge grounds were being exhausted by over-fishing. Earlier hopes that sponges could be artificially cultivated had proved unfounded. The report also records a new hazard to the island's citrus fruits in the form of an insect which had been imported from China.
The paper from Lagos for 1879 includes a report on sanitary conditions in the city, which Lieutenant-Governor Griffith had been seeking to improve since his arrival. The section of this paper on education praised the religious denominations for their endeavours in providing schools and expressed the hope that the financial allocation for education would be increased.

Original references

1881	[C.2829] LXIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1879.
	[C.3094]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1879–80.
1882	[C.3218] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1879–81.

Colonies: General Volume 22

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1882–1883

768 pp SBN 7165 1226 2

The reports from Jamaica during this period testify to deepening economic depression in the colony—despite attempts to diversify agricultural production. The paper for 1881 reported that the colony's labour force was being enticed to emigrate by promises of lucrative employment in the construction of the Panama Canal. Owing to high sickness and mortality rates, the labourers were proving a serious burden to the British authorities in Panama. Despite these problems, Jamaica reported improvements in several departments of public services: a new steamer service around the island, expansion of public libraries, etc. Educational standards, however, were reported to be falling because of indifference on the part of the teachers. The Jamaican report for 1882 includes a special paper dealing with experiments in the cultivation of new crops.
The report from Western Australia for 1881 stated that the colony was in urgent need of labour reinforcements. Large tracts of land were available for cultivation and there were hopes of rich mineral deposits, but the colony remained primitive because there were not enough people.
Other reports of special interest in the volume include those from Penang and Malacca. These papers have information on Chinese immigration, opium smoking, population, etc.

Original references

1882	[C.3388] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1881.
1883	[C.3642] XLV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1880–82.
	[C.3794]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1882.

Colonies: General Volume 23

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1884–1885

856 pp 3 coloured maps (2 folding) SBN 7165 1227 0

Among the special items in this volume are: a report on agriculture in St. Helena; a report on flora in Jamaica; a report on an outbreak of yellow fever in Barbados; and a report on missionary activities in Norfolk Island. The island of St. Helena had lost its importance as a port of call since the opening of the Suez Canal and was forced to rely on agricultural production as its main means of livelihood. The report concluded that agricultural resources were not being properly utilized, and also suggested a number of possible industries for the island. The paper on yellow fever includes accounts of some experiments on the origin and treatment of the disease.
The report from Sierra Leone for 1881–82 discusses the native wars and rivalries, which were interrupting trade at the time in both the British and French territories. Another topic of importance in this paper was the question of the boundary with Liberia.
Other especially interesting reports in the volume are those on Tasmania (1882), Jamaica (1882–83) and Hong Kong (1883). The paper from Tasmania contains a comprehensive account of the colony's vital statistics. That on Jamaica has some material on contemporary agitation for constitutional change and also on educational progress in the island, particularly the increased availability and use of books. The report from Hong Kong also discusses constitutional change and includes the governor's speeches at the opening and closing of the legislative council.

Original references

1884	[C.4015] LIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1881–83.
	[C.4193]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1882–84.
1884–85	[C.4404] LII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1883–84.

Colonies: General Volume 24

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1884–1886

824 pp SBN 7165 1228 9

The restoration of the franchise after a lapse of nineteen years was reported from Jamaica in 1884. The elections had passed off quietly and produced a majority of elected members in the legislative assembly. Problems resulting from depression in the sugar trade were reported in 1884 and 1885, and these were exacerbated by an interruption in the fruit trade with the United States. Negotiations were stated to be underway with the United States on the subject of a duty-free sugar trade. Attempts were also being made to negotiate free trade agreements with Canada.
Political change was also a controversial topic in Dominica at this time. The annual report stated that a suggestion that Dominica join the proposed confederation of the Windward Islands had been turned down by the legislative assembly. Meanwhile, a rumour that the island was being handed over to the United States was causing confusion, and resulted in several protestations of loyalty to Britain.
The volume includes a very interesting report on Norfolk Island, which was experiencing problems as a result of the unwillingness of the Pitcairn Islanders to accept, 'civilized' life. There portre views the condition of the colony under sixteen headings including moral and social condition of the population, present and proposed legislation, land systems, etc. Other reports of special note in the volume include those on Penang (1884), and Malacca (1885).

Original references

1884–85	[C.4583] LII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884–85.
1886	[C.4842] XLV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1883–85.
	[C.4904]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884–85.

Colonies: General Volume 25

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1887

680 pp SBN 7165 1229 7

This volume includes an exhaustive report on Gambia for 1886 which, in addition to the usual material, has information on climate, meteorology and distribution of races, as well as interesting details on surrounding countries. The paper includes a table of barometric and thermometric readings for the year. The section of the report

on education refers to an inspection of schools in 1885 by a Reverend M. Sunter, the first ever to be carried out in the settlement. There were no government schools so that education was completely in the hands of religious bodies—Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Mohammedan missionary associations.
There is also extensive material on the Gold Coast in the volume: the reports on the blue books for 1884 and 1885; reports on sanitary conditions (1885 and 1886); reports from district commissioners; and dispatches to Governor Griffith (1887). These papers cover a variety of subjects: legislation, population, medical services, education, gold-mining. The sanitary reports are particularly important because of the climate. Despite attempts at improvement, conditions were still primitive in many respects. Two of the worst problems were the inadequate water supply and the practice of burying the dead near the home.
A report from British Honduras comments on labour shortages resulting from the employment being provided at the time by the construction of the Panama Canal. The colony's fruit exports, which had been increasing rapidly, were falling off again because of the lack of labour. This paper also reports the discovery of minerals including silver, lead and coal.

Original references

1887 [C.5071] LVII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884–86.
[C.5239] State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1885–86.

Colonies: General Volume 26

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1888

1016 pp 1 folding coloured chart SBN 7165 1230 0

Among the notable items reported from the West Indies in this period were the union of Tinidad and Tobago, the gradual breaking up of the old landed proprietorship through the activities of the incumbered estates court, and the work of James Anthony Froude in collecting material for his book *English in the West Indies*, published in 1888. The report on British Guiana has informative sections on the colony's system of franchise, on contemporary wage rates and on the housing and medical services provided for emigrants.
Political developments are highlighted in the report from New Guinea. The Australian colonies had undertaken political and financial responsibility for the colony in 1885 but this arrangement proved unsatisfactory and was terminated in 1887. The report includes a statement of financial aid to the colony from 1885–87. Also included are accounts of several exploratory expeditions describing native laws and customs, superstitious practices, cannibalism, etc.
The report from Gold Coast describes a tour by the governor, Sir Brandford Griffith, through the eastern part of the colony. The paper also includes copies of correspondence and palavers with native chiefs.

Original reference

1888 [C.5249] LXXII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884–87.

Colonies: General Volume 27

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1889

904 pp 1 folding map SBN 7165 1231 9

Items of special interest in the reports from West Africa for 1888 include an essay on the native culture of Gambia covering ethnology, languages, religious beliefs, laws and customs, etc.; and a comparative account of export tariffs in Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, the Niger Territories and several other colonies. The paper from Gambia contains a vocabulary of common native words.
Interest in the native population is also apparent in the report from New Guinea in which the British special commissioner discusses relations between settler and native. This report includes a letter by Captain Moresby, the explorer, on the resources of the colony, and also some valuable information on the western region.
The report from New Zealand for 1887 contains an account of the history of the colony from its discovery and early settlement. The progress made by New Zealand as a separate colony is highlighted. The report also describes the part being played by the native Maori population in the colony's legislative and representative assemblies. An interesting point emerging from the medical section of the report was that suicide rates in proportion to population were higher in Australasia than in Britain.
From the Bahamas, the rapid growth of the fibre industry was reported to be enhancing the value of land. The report of the Jamaican Protector of Immigrants includes a critical account of the colony's immigration system.

Original reference

1889 [C.5620] LIV State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1887–89.

Colonies: General Volume 28

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1890

1032 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1232 7

This volume contains further valuable documentation on the exploration and colonization of New Guinea. The reports covering the years 1888 and 1889 include accounts of two tours of the territory by the administrator, a report on the eastern region by the resident magistrate, and a scientific account of the hot springs on Ferguson Island. Appended documents include trade returns, a report on the geology of the area, and reports on native flora and fauna.
The paper from the Gold Coast includes a report on agriculture and related topics dealing with the production of foodstuffs and of timber, gums and resins, etc. The report criticized the primitive methods of cultivation and production, and urged the provision of capital for agricultural and industrial enterprise, the improvement of roads and other means of transport, and the setting up of experimental stations.
The volume includes substantial reports along the usual lines from the Bahamas, Bechuanaland, British Guiana and Victoria. The report from the Bahamas contains further information on the fibre industry (see volume 27). Reports from Hong Kong document a serious smallpox epidemic, and discuss a new agreement with China with regard to the harbour lighthouse.

Original reference

1890 [C.5897] XLVIII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1887–90.

Colonies: General Volume 29

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1890–91

560 pp SBN 7165 1233 5

A lengthy report on Fiji for 1889 provides concise statistics and comment on the state of the colony. Much of the paper is taken up with financial matters, but there is also valuable information on public works, health, meteorology, etc. The section on trade and commerce includes returns of exports and imports for each year from 1886–88, and returns classifying exports and imports according to country and product. Another table in the report gives the retail prices of common articles of commerce.
A paper on Bechuanaland for the year ending September 1890 reported that recent conciliatory policies had apparently been successful in establishing peace on the eastern frontiers of the Crown Colony and Protectorate. The administrator, Sidney Shippard, suggested that a treaty be concluded with the South African Republic, and pointed out that the absence of a convention for the extradition of criminals was particularly unsatisfactory. Shippard mentioned as 'the most remarkable event of the year' the march of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather and his forces from Makloutsi camp to Mount Hampden in Mashonaland. Among the documents included in this paper are a report on the border police, and reports from the crown prosecutor and from the district administrators. The latter reports have information on a wide variety of topics such as agriculture, transport, and the condition of the natives.
Copious reports are also included in this volume for British Guiana and Victoria. The former report provides thorough documentation on legislation, finance, administrative visits of inspection, missionary activities, etc. and also includes information on native languages and on the results of scientific research. The report on Victoria is particularly detailed, including an account of the colony's legislative system and statistical analyses of population data, among other items of special interest.

Original references

1890–91 [C.6221] LV State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1888–90.
[C.6269] State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1889–90.

Colonies: General Volume 30

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1892

864 pp SBN 7165 1234 3

Particularly detailed reports submitted during 1892 included those for Bechuanaland, Lagos and Rodriques. The Bechuanaland paper comprises informative reports from, among other officials, the Surveyor-General, the Post-Master General, the Collector of Customs, the Inspector of Native Reserves and the Regional Civil Commissioners. The report from Lagos includes comprehensive statistical tables.

A paper from Fiji (1890) reported steady commercial progress. There were hopes of a modern sugar mill at Vannua Levu and large resources of land suitable for sugar cultivation still remained untapped. The paper discussed problems arising from a disease in the banana crop, but reported progress in the vanilla and fibre industries and mentioned tobacco and rice cultivation as prospective money earners.

Slave-hunting activities were reported from Gambia in 1890–91, where Chief Fodey Cabba, despite agreements with the French, made several hunts into British territory.

The reports from Jamaica for 1889–91 discuss the value of the Kingston Exhibition, opened by the Prince of Wales, in promoting the colony's trade and tourism. This report stressed the need for expansion in other areas of commerce to offset the decline in the sugar industry, and mentions as a matter of great satisfaction that the colony's fruit exports were increasing more rapidly than sugar exports were declining.

Original references

1892	[C.6563] LV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1889–91.
	[C.6829]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1889–91.

Colonies: General Volume 31

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1893–94

832 pp SBN 7165 1235 1

Some 300 pages of this volume relate to the African colonies of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Lagos, Gambia and the Gold Coast. These papers are made up of reports from the various administrative officials from Crown Prosecutors to Regional Commissioners. Bechuanaland reported that her timber trade with Griqualand West, an important source of income, was declining because coal for the diamond mining districts could now be transported by rail to Kimberley.

From Gambia it was reported that slavery still persisted among the Mohammedan population. Slaves were being smuggled across the 600-mile border with the French territory. The British authorities were pursuing a policy of getting the message around that slaves were automatically freed when they came into British territory.

The volume also contains an unusually lengthy report on the Leeward Islands of the West Indies dealing with many aspects of the colony's affairs. Progress was reported in several areas, notably industrial education, communications and customs rationalization.

Original reference

1893–94 [C.6857] LIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1891–93.

Colonies: General Volume 32

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1893–94

528 pp SBN 7165 1236 X

Items reported from Trinidad and Tobago in 1891 included the setting up of a judicial inquiry to investigate complaints of maladministration of justice and the granting of £1,000 by legislative council for the relief of victims of a hurricane in Martinique. The report for 1892 discussed the findings of this inquiry and the resultant reforms in the courts. Another important topic referred to in the reports was the attempt to ease depression in the sugar industry be negotiating tariff concessions in the American market.

A lengthy report from Victoria follows the standard pattern dealing with population, immigration, trade, etc. The report contains a valuable analysis of the population of Melbourne and a table of statistics on jobs and wages in the city.

The paper from Sierra Leone for 1892 reported one of the first strikes in the territory—by workers who refused to accept a reduction in wages. Other topics of this report include the establishment of a chamber of commerce at Freetown, the visit of the Queen's advocate to Monrovia in Liberia on the occasion of the inauguration of the president, the continued prevalence of intertribal warfare, and the reported decline of cannibalism in the Imperi district.

The paper from St. Helena for 1892 includes three special reports on: the silk-worm industry, cotton cultivation, and potato cultivation.

Original reference

1893–94 [C.6857] LX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1891–92.

Colonies: General Volume 33

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1894–1895

1032 pp SBN 7165 1237 8

This volume comprises more than forty annual reports covering the period 1892–94. The dominant note of many of the reports was peace and gradually increasing prosperity. By and large the papers follow the standard pattern with sections dealing with such topics as finance, trade, legislation, population, education, immigration, health, etc. A number of reports give a fuller treatment of local affairs, notably those from Bechuanaland, New Guinea and Victoria. The former paper recorded a large increase in trade as a result of the admission of Bechuanaland to the South African Customs Union. However, the Collector of Customs' report complained that trade restrictions between Bechuanaland and the South African Republic were still a vexatious problem.

Trade tariffs were also causing trouble in Basutoland, where large stocks of grain had been accumulating. It was pointed out, in the report for 1893–94, that if the Orange Free State and Cape Colony persisted in their policy of boycotting Basutoland grain, their own merchants and traders would be the chief sufferers. Another important topic in the report from Basutoland was unrest among the native chieftains, particularly the Paramount Chief and his younger brothers. The British authorities were exercising a conciliatory role in these quarrels—one of the problems was to keep the Paramount Chief, Lerothodi, off strong liquor.

Further items of special interest in this volume are an account of the problems facing the New Foundland fisheries, and tables of exports and imports for the Bahamas for the period 1891–94. The drought which persisted in the latter colony in 1892 and 1893 ended in 1894 with significant effects on the volume of trade.

Original references

1894	[C.7319] LVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1892–93.
1895	[C.7629] LXIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1893–94.
	[C.7847]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1893–94.

Colonies: General Volume 34

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1896

608 pp SBN 7165 1238 6

Among the reports in this volume is a lengthy paper on British Bechuanaland for 1894–95, comprising reports from a variety of administrative officials including the Collector of Customs, the Inspector of Native Reserves, the Superintendent of Rural Schools, Resident District Magistrates, etc. Sydney Shippard, the Administrator at Vryburg, in his introductory letter, reported a growing population, increasing revenue, and progress in every respect. Commenting on the proposed annexation of Bechuanaland to Cape Colony he says 'To grudge so magnificent a donation might seem ungenerous, but it is no exaggeration to say that such a gift to a self-governing colony is an instance of Imperial munificence to which it would hardly be possible to find a parallel'.

The report from the Gold Coast complained of a shortage in the supply of coolie labour due to a poll-tax levied by the Liberian government on Kroomen who were leaving the country to work elsewhere. A fall in the production of gold was also reported from the Gold Coast, but there were reports that gold of a new kind had been found—petroleum springs had been discovered in Apollonia.

The paper from Hong Kong for 1894 reported the arrival of a plague epidemic from China. The report describes the attitude of the Chinese towards the horrors of the plague, their inability to grasp the importance of preventative measures such as segregation, and their open hostility to the authorities because of restrictions on ceremonial burial. The plague had serious effects on the colony's trade which had also been hit by the outbreak of Sino-Japanese war in 1894.

Original reference
1896 [C.7944] LVII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1894–95.

Colonies: General Volume 35

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1897

592 pp SBN 7165 1239 4

The paper from Basutoland for 1895–96 reported a wave of restlessness in the territory as a result of the Matabele rebellion in the north and of the persistent reports of impending conflict between the British and the Boers in the south. Agitators, both native and European, were active among the native tribes, but with little success according to the report. Thousands of refugees pouring in from Johannesburg did not help to ease the situation. Internal tensions in the territory slackened during the year, but the threat of conflict between Lerothodi, the Paramount Chief, and his younger brothers remained. The acting Resident Commissioner, however, saw these tensions as a useful means of maintaining the balance of power.
This volume includes a digest of statistics from Canada for 1895. The digest is provided with an informative commentary and includes statistics on all aspects of the colony: population census returns, agricultural census returns, returns relative to minerals and other natural resources, exports and imports statistics, monetary statistics, etc. A special series of tables deals with Canadian industries.
Other colonies for which comprehensive reports are included are Jamaica and New Guinea. The paper from New Guinea has an account of an ill-fated expedition which had set out from German territory to explore the interior and was saved from complete annihilation only by the hospitality of a native tribe.

Original reference
1897 [C.8279] LIX State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1894–96.

Colonies: General Volume 36

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1898–99

1104 pp SBN 7165 1240 8

Economic stagnation in the West Indies, documented in many of the earlier annual reports, came to a crisis level during this period. The depression was the subject of a Royal Commission inquiry in 1897 (IUP volumes West Indies 8 and 9). These reports provide concise information on the state of affairs and attempt to find reasons for the slump. Jamaica's economy was stated to be healthier than those of the other islands, largely because of its better resources and close proximity to the American market. The 1897–98 report attributed much of the distress in the island to low wages. Improvement of public services had continued despite the depression.
Inter-colonial rivalry was highlighted in the report from the Gold Coast. British and French exploratory expeditions were active in the interior, while the Germans were claiming territories in the neutral zone. Another point emphasized in the reports from the Gold Coast was the need for railways in order to facilitate the development of the colony's mines.
The report from Gibraltar for 1898 comments on a steep rise in the cost of living which was attributed to the depression of Spanish currency as a result of the Spanish–American war. Among the public works reported in progress in Gibraltar were the improvement of sanitary services and the installation of electric street lighting.

Original references
1898 [C.8650] LIX State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1895–97.
1899 [C.9046] LXI State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1897–98.
[C.9498] State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1897–98.

Colonies: General Volume 37

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1899

720 pp SBN 7165 1241 6

This volume includes substantial reports on Malta, Mauritius and Rodriques, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and on several of the West Indian colonies. These reports, the last to be submitted to parliament in the nineteenth century, follow the usual pattern providing concise information and comment on a wide variety of areas of colonial life from revenue and expenditure to exploration. In 1898 a new format was adopted through which more and better organized information was presented.
Depression in the sugar-growing colonies continued in 1897 and 1898. The reports from the West Indies and from Mauritius record further decreases in trade, widespread unemployment and a reduction in public expenditure. The Leeward Islands reported general apathy and despondency, lightened only by the hope of assistance from the British government.
Sir William MacGregor's ten-year period as lieutenant-governor of British New Guinea ended in 1898. The annual report for that year includes a number of despatches complimenting MacGregor on his achievements. Indeed, his comprehensive and carefully compiled annual reports are in themselves strong testimony to his work in New Guinea. An unusual aspect of these reports, their scientific content, was regarded in a dispatch from the prime minister of Victoria as among the most valuable contributions to the anthropological and sociological literature of the period.

Original references
1899 [C.9046] LXII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1896–99.
[C.9488] State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1896–99.

Africa *(70 Volumes)*

The African material in the British Parliamentary Papers provides the largest amount of printed sources available for the history of the continent during the nineteenth century. During most of this period the greater part of Africa was still independent of any colonial power, and the main stream of British official information concerning it came from consular and naval authorities, whose correspondence with the Foreign Office is largely represented in the Slave-Trade series, already reproduced by the Irish University Press in ninety-five volumes.
The present Africa Set of seventy volumes consists mainly of Colonial Office papers and inquiry reports (excluding bills, estimates and the commercial reports), presented to the Westminster Parliament concerning those parts of the continent ruled by Britain and the areas immediately adjacent to them. This material, hitherto scattered throughout approximately 5,500 original bound volumes, has been grouped according to geographical regions and arranged chronologically under modern political divisions. Sections pertaining to Africa have also been extracted from a number of composite papers. Additional African information is to be found in IUP subject sets on: Colonies General (which contains the annual reports), Anthropology, Emigration, Transportation and West Indies.
In general, the papers concern the interrelation between Britain, her settlements and the indigenous population within and surrounding them. The Southern Africa section is much the largest and includes extensive documentation on the growth of British colonies, the recurrent warfare with the Bantu peoples of the eastern Cape frontier, relations with Hottentots, Griquas and Bantu to the northward and with the emergent Boer republics. Natal volumes record the closing days of an independent Zululand. Insight is provided into the paradox which frequently existed between ordinances conceived in London and their implementation under the harsh realities of life on the veld, into the pioneering zeal of the Afrikaner and into the origins of apartheid.
The West African section deals mainly with Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. Lagos was acquired only halfway through the century, and most of Nigeria remained a Foreign Office interest until 1900. The volumes on Ghana (formerly Gold Coast) contain sources extremely rich not only for the study of British negotiations with the Ashanti, but also for that of the political, military and constitutional history of the Ashanti kingdom itself. Other volumes treat of Britain's relations with rival colonial powers and with her role in the partition of Africa. The East African section is necessarily the shortest in this series, since it was only at the very end of the century that earlier slave-trade interests there gave way to colonial expansion.
All historians know the limitations of Parliamentary Papers. They represent the records of only one state. They are selected and frequently edited so as to illustrate and justify the actions of the

administration in power at the time. Nevertheless—they constitute a major repository of primary source material for the history of nineteenth-century Africa south of the Sahara and in part, compensate for the dearth of indigenous written records. Their reproduction by the Irish University Press will bring them within the reach of university and other reference libraries all over the world, and will provide scholars who cannot reach the Public Record Office in London with the best printed substitute.

Africa Volume 1

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES ON THE SIERRA LEONE COMPANY'S PETITION AND ON PAPERS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN FORTS, AND THE REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF AFRICAN INQUIRY, 1801-1817

468 pp SBN 7165 0136 8

The three select committee reports on the petition of the court of directors of the Sierra Leone Company, provide the background to the annexation of the strip of territory around Freetown by the British government in 1808. The origins of Sierra Leone, a settlement for emancipated slaves, were linked with the humanitarian movement which in 1807 succeeded in having the British slave-trade banned. For the greater part of the nineteenth century official policy in west and east Africa was directed towards the abolition of slavery. Interest in Africa centred on extending the three 'Cs' of commerce, 'civilization' and Christianity. At the same time British governments sought to control public expenditure, lacked expansionist ambitions in interior Africa and, reflecting another facet of contemporary thought, relied mainly on private enterprise.

Thus Sierra Leone was administered by a type of commercial company and the Gold Coast forts by another group of merchants. The Sierra Leone Company, with its evangelical-philantrophic character, wanted the imperial government to play a more direct role in west Africa. Its chairman, Henry Thornton, has been described in a recent article as 'a dry, precise and unlikable man'.

The appendix to the select committee report on papers concerning the African forts, contains a copy of the report by the commissioners sent out to investigate conditions on the Gold Coast in 1811. It includes the report from the Commissioners' of African Inquiry and replies to questions put to the governors of British forts. Information is provided on the African Company's administration, its slaves, the Dutch and Danish forts along the west coast, and on the Ashanti and Fante nations.

The committee on African forts painted a gloomy picture in their report. The African Company had suffered a collapse in business at the loss of the slave-trade. Worse still the traffic in slaves flourished with Portuguese and Spanish dealers making huge profits. However, the committee rejected the proposal to abandon the forts on the Gold Coast. Apart from motives of strategy and trade, the British must stay and advance 'the instruction and improvement of the natives'.

Original referneces

1801–02	(100) II	Sierra Leone Company's petition. Rep., app.
1804	(24) IV	– Rep., apps.
1806–07	(55) II	– Rep.
1816	(470) IV	Papers concerning African forts. Sel. Cttee. Rep.
1816	(506) VII	– Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., apps. (*Chairman*, Earl Compton).
1817	(431) VI	African forts. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., apps. (J. H. Smyth).

Africa Volume 2

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA WITH REFERENCE TO RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBOURING TRIBES, PART I: REPORT AND EVIDENCE, 1842

808 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 0088 4

This select committee report followed Dr Richard R. Madden's indictment (see volume 3) of the administration of the Gold Coast, which had reverted to a private company in 1828. (It was printed twice because of an additional map. The 1830 report on the state of Sierra Leone and Fernando Po is to be found in the IUP volume Slave Trade 1.)

The 1842 report provided a complete review of British west African policy. Under the chairmanship of Lord Sandon, the select committee examined a wide range of witnesses including: the former secretary of the Gold Coast administration, an officer of the late African Company, army and naval personnel, representatives of trading interests, a judge from the Mixed Commission which tried arrested slavers in Freetown, an American operating on the Liberian coast, Christian missionaries, a member of parliament and Dr Madden. A minister of the Basle Missionary Society reported that barbarous conditions obtained in the Ashanti kingdom. The questions centred around the findings of the Madden report, on the movement to suppress the slave-trade and on the future of the west-coast forts. The settlements on the Gold Coast, Gambia and Sierra Leone were discussed in the report, which also considered the question of emigration to the West Indies. In Sierra Leone, according to the select committee, 'the new liberated African is a burden to the British government as well as to himself'. The president of council administering the Gold Coast forts, Captain George Maclean, was exonerated of the charges made by Madden and others. The report advised Her Majesty's government to resume direct control of the forts, and in the following year this recommendation was implemented.

Original reference

1842	(551) XI	West coast of Africa. Sel. Cttee., Rep., mins. of ev. (Lord Sandon).

Africa Volume 3

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, PART II: APPENDIX (DR MADDEN'S REPORT) AND INDEX, 1842

656 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 0138 4

The Abbé Grégoire's dictum that 'the English . . . abolished the slave trade but not slavery' was inadvertently upheld by the Madden report. In 1841 the Colonial Office sent Dr Madden as commissioner to inspect conditions in settlements and forts of the Gold Coast, Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Madden (remembered chiefly as the author of *The United Irishmen*), was a strong opponent of slavery and he had previously encountered the wrath of Jamaican planters on account of his abolitionist work there. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, by his report on the west African settlements, Dr Madden 'exposed the iniquitous "pawn system" which was slavery under a specious disguise'. He also wrote a severely critical account of the administration of justice and on conditions generally at the Gold Coast forts. Despite the claims made by previous committees, he considered that the British presence had failed in its civilizing mission; the government should make a realistic decision either to take control of the forts or abandon them altogether.

The index covers volumes 2 and 3. It contains an analysis of references to the wealth of information in the reports, evidence and appendixes on the history of British involvement in west Africa, on the slave-trade, on the Danish and Dutch forts, on European-Fante-Ashanti relations, on the climate, and on the Ashanti kingdom.

Original references

1842	(551–II) XII	West coast of Africa. Sel. Cttee., part II, app. and index.

Africa Volume 4

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 'KAFFIR TRIBES' WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1851

628 pp SBN 7165 0348 4

The phase in the recurrent warfare with the Bantu peoples on the eastern Cape frontier known as the eighth 'Kaffir war' broke out in 1850. The select committee, 'appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Kafir [*sic*] and other tribes on our South African frontier', failed to produce a report within the allotted time and so most of the present volume is taken up with minutes of evidence. The witnesses included missionaries, army officers, former governors, a Cape politician and Andrew Smith who was considered an expert on the indigenous population.

The volume provides information on several Bantu peoples including the Xhosa, Hottentot, Griqua, Gaika, Fingo and Zulu tribes. The previous frontier wars were surveyed together with the immediate and long-term causes of the current unrest. Various deterrent measures were considered from the adoption of the effective, if inhumane, Boer commando system to the installing of a British ambassador at a native capital. As to the cause of the continual warfare, the Reverend James Adamson stated: 'I presume it is never absent from the remembrance of the Kafir, that the white man has intruded upon the native population . . . [And] the whole character of their lives is in fact a preparation for war'.

Original reference

1851	(635) XIV	Kaffir tribes. Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., app., index (Henry Labouchere).

Africa Volume 5

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1865

596 pp 5 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 0349 X

This select committee, anticipating one more change in official

policy, concluded that Britain had become too involved in west African affairs. In 1863 Ashanti warriors invaded the unofficial Gold Coast protectorate. The London government, unwilling at this time to accept the full implications of acting as protector of the coastal tribes, refused to sanction a military expedition against the Ashanti. British prestige and trade slumped. Effective power on the Gold Coast was confined inside the decaying walls of the forts. The appendix in this volume contains the report of Colonel H. St. George Ord, who was appointed in 1864 to investigate the four colonies of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Lagos. It also includes general correspondence, letters purported to have come from native chieftains, lists and the text of treaties made between colonial governments and local tribes.

The draft report provides a summary of the history of British west-African policy. Evidence was taken from a number of civil, military and naval officers, merchants, missionaries and one native envoy. Dr David Livingstone was among the witnesses examined. The great explorer's knowledge ranged over west, central and east Africa. Asked why he favoured the extention of British rule in Africa, the Scotsman replied: 'Because we find Englishmen have always a sense of justice, and do their duty better on the whole'. Underlining another Victorian foible he maintained 'I think that wherever the slave-trade exists we cannot possibly have lawful commerce'.

Reflecting disenchantment with the west-African commitments, the 1865 committee recommended that Britain should ultimately abandon all her settlements except Sierra Leone. However, obligations incurred by the government to protect British trade and certain African states made an immediate withdrawal impossible. As an interim solution it was proposed to economize by uniting the administration of the Gold Coast, Lagos and Gambia under the governor of Sierra Leone; to refuse to extend British rule or protection over further African territories; and to urge Africans already managed by Britain to prepare for self-government. These recommendations were adopted at the time by the home government.

Original references

1865	(412) V	Africa, west coast. Sel. Ctee. Rep., mins. of ev., app. (C. B. Adderley).
	(412-I)	- Index.

Africa Volume 6

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ABYSSINIAN WAR, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1869

268 pp SBN 7165 0350 6

Africa Volume 7

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1870

740 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 0351 4

The expeditionary war mounted from Bombay in 1868 to rescue British subjects held captive by the Ethiopian king, Theodore III, cost nearly £9 million, or £5,300,000 in excess of the original estimate. The initial outcome was one of rejoicing at 'this wonderful campaign'. Queen Victoria created a peerage for the commanding officer who was henceforth known as Robert Baron Napier of Magdala (the name of Theodore's fortress).

However, questions were asked in parliament on the enormous price paid to vindicate British honour. A select committee was 'appointed to inquire into the causes of the great excess of cost in prosecuting the war with Abyssinia over the estimate submitted to parliament'.

The evidence taken during the 1869 parliamentary session is given in Africa volume 6. Witnesses included, the secretary of state for India at the time of the expedition, Sir Stafford Northcote; officials of the India Office, the Admiralty and officers of the Royal Navy. Volume 7, includes a report, draft reports and the remaining minutes of evidence. The principal witness examined before the 1870 session was Lord Napier who told the committee that his business had been to capture Magdala and he had 'never thought of the cost'. During the recess, the chairman, John Candlish, and another member of the committee had visited the Mediterranean area and India on a fact-finding mission. They discovered such examples of improvidence as the £12,602 paid for a cargo of hay which was taken to the north east coast of Africa and returned to Bombay untouched.

The draft report proposed by Candlish appealed for a more business-like approach on the part of the army authorities. Pointing to the need for a reform of the system, it referred to the evidence of the witness who described the eight-step procedure required to move a few troops out of England. The draft report concluded on a note of 'astonishment and regret' that in effect, control of government expenditure had been removed from parliament and invested in the Bombay administration and in the commander-in-chief of the forces.

Original references

Africa 6		
1868–69	(380) VI	Abyssinian war. Sel. Ctee. mins of ev., app.
	(380-I)	- Index.
Africa 7		
1870	(401) V	Abyssinian expedition. Sel. Ctee. Rep., mins. of ev. app., index. (John Candlish).

Africa Volume 8

PAPERS RELATING TO AFRICA, 1802–1899

856 pp 6 coloured maps (1 folding) SBN 7165 1248 3

Volume 8 is comprised of papers which relate to more than one specific area in Africa and its contents span almost the entire century. Ironically the first item concerns the exportation of gunpowder to Africa while the closing papers deal with the control of the sale of spirituous liquors: the 'gin and guns' story in reverse, or the history of European intervention in Africa told at the most cynical and superficial level.

Other papers refer to army garrisons, trade and ecclesiastical affairs. The material on the Berlin conference (1884–5) constitutes an important section of the volume. This conference had major consequences, not only for west Africa, but for the whole continent.

Original references

1802–03	(76) VII	Gunpowder. Order in council permitting its exportation to Africa.
1840	[228] XXX	Sickness and mortality among troops in western Africa, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. Statistical reps.
1842	(289) XXXVII	Immigration of labourers from Africa into UK. Return.
1852	(355-I) XXXII	Colonial church affairs, part 1, Mediterranean and African possessions (Sierra Leone bishopric). Papers.
1873	[C.778] LIII	Consuls and consular establishments in Africa. Return.
1883	[C.3533] XLVIII	Portugal, tarriffs (African possessions). Corresp.
1884–85	[C.4284, C.4360] LV	Africa, west, Berlin conference. Corresp.
	[C.4361]	- - Protocols and general act.
	[C.4205, C.4241]	- - Further corresp.
	[C.4442]	- - Anglo-German agreement on spheres of action.
1886	[C.4739] XLVII	- - General act of the Berlin conference.
	[C.4858]	Guinea Gulf. Anglo-German supplementary arrangement.
1887	[C.4938] LIX	- Anglo-German substitute arrangement.
1888	[C.5432] LXXIV	African Coast. Notifications of territorial acquisitions since the Berlin conference.
1890	[C.6046] LI	Africa, east, German and English boundaries (Africa and Heligoland). Corresp. on Anglo-German agreement.
1890	[C.6130] LXXXI	France, African territories. Anglo-French declarations.
1895	(445) LXI	Telegraphs. Agreements concerning south and east Africa.
Sess. 2		
1897	(207) LXII	Spirits, quantity and value of imports inot Africa (1889–94). Returns.
1899	[C.9335] LXIII	Africa, Liquor Traffic convention. Corresp.
	[C.9223]	Africa, trade, shipping, etc. Reprint, with additions, from *Board of Trade Journal*.

Africa Volume 9

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING CARNARVON'S PROPOSED CONFEDERATION, THE ANNEXATION OF TRANSVAAL AND OTHER PAPERS ON SOUTH AFRICA, 1851–1877

768 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1249 1

This is the first of ten volumes on Southern Africa General. The two main subjects of the present volume are: the attempted confederation of the South African states and colonies, and the British annexation of Transvaal. Reflecting a new expansionist policy, the confederation idea was revived by the Disraeli government after 1874. The Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, hoped for another triumph comparable to the British North America Act which he had steered through parliament in 1867. But a union between Boer and Briton was destined not to take place until 1909. Carnarvon's scheme was ill-timed. The Boers of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal had been alienated by the annexation of Basutoland and Griqualand West with its diamond fields. Moreover the prime minister of Cape Colony, John Molteno, refused to co-operate.

Annexation followed from the frustrated confederation policy. Meanwhile, the Transvaal pushed ahead with its plans to build a railway to Delagoa Bay. British strategy in southern Africa ordained that the Boer states remain weak and landlocked. The pretext for annexation was to protect the Transvaal from invasion

by the Zulus and to rescue it from insolvency. The official appointed with the task, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, stated 'that Her Majesty's government dared not, with due regard to the safety of British subjects and territories in South Africa, suffer a neighbouring white state to become subdued by the coloured races'. On the other hand, earlier dispatches had complained of the harsh treatment of the natives by the Boers.

This volume also contains a lengthy report by James A. Froude, the British historian, sent to South Africa by Carnarvon to advance the policy of confederation. It provides an interesting analysis of the genesis of the Boer republics.

Original references

1851	(683) XXXVIII	South Africa, British troops and expenditure (1843–50). Returns.
1852	(89) XXX	– troops. Further return.
1852	(451) XLIX	– shipwrecks (1838–52). Return.
1852–53	(258) LIX	Africa, South, British troops and expenditure. Returns.
1875	[C.1244] LII	Cape of Good Hope. Proposal for a delegate conference of the colonies and states of South Africa.
1876	[C.1399] LII	Africa, South, proposed conference. Corresp.
	[C.1631]	– – Further corresp.
1877	[C.1681] LX	– – Further corresp.
	[C.1732]	– – Further corresp.
	[C.1748]	Africa, South, war between Transvaal and neighbouring tribes; native affairs. Corresp.
	[C.1776]	– – Further corresp.
	[C.1814]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE TRANSVAAL AND WARS AGAINST NATIVE TRIBES, 1877–1878

776 pp 7 folding maps (5 coloured) SBN 7165 1250 5

The first paper in this volume contains the contradictory, if compatible, reports of a Transvaal delegation preparing to visit Europe and the United States to advocate the cause of Boer independence; memorials from the Transvaal favouring annexation; a memorial from Cape Colony protesting at the annexation of Transvaal; a protest to Britain from the Netherlands, by a group of 'clever, but not very influential men' (mostly academics); and an account of the enthusiastic reception given to Shepstone when he entered the Transvaal.

An ominous sign of future events was the hostile attitude shown by Cetshwayo, king of the Zulus, whose plans for revenge on the Boers were frustrated by Britain's action.

Much of the volume is concerned with the ninth (and last) 'Kaffir war'. Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Cape Town to take up the post of governor and high commissioner in April 1877. His tenure of office has been described as 'an almost unmitigated disaster' by Anthony Nutting in *Scramble for Africa* (London, 1970, p. 93). Frere's attempt to intervene in a dispute between the Galeka Xhosa and the Fingo tribes led to a prolonged campaign beyond the Kei river or the ninth 'Kaffir war'. In dispatches to the Colonial Office, Frere described his expedition against Chief Kreli. Another casualty of this war was Molteno, the Cape colonial premier, who failing to agree with the governor's tactics was dismissed and replaced by Gordon Sprigg.

Further subjects of correspondence include, the abortive South African (unity) Bill; a report by the secretary of native affairs for Natal, on the territorial dispute between the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Zulus; the visit of the Boer delegation (which included Paul Kruger) to England; a report on the condition of natives in Cape Colony and concern shown by the Aborigines Protection Society at the removal of the Galeka tribe to Transkei; and the Cape ministerial crisis.

The new Colonial Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, agreed with Frere 'that the formation of all good native government in South Africa consists in substituting for the power of the chief an individual responsibility to white magistrates'.

Original references

1877	[C.1883] LX	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.1815]	– Rep., account of Transvaal liabilities.
1878	[C.1980] LV	– proposed confederation. Further corresp.
	[C.1961]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2000]	– Further corresp.
1878	[C.2079] LVI	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 11

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ANGLO-ZULU WAR, THE AFFAIRS OF TRANSVAAL AND MILITARY RETURNS, 1878–1879

888 pp 5 folding maps (4 coloured) SBN 7165 1251 3

This volume documents the period leading up to the Zulu war of 1879. It treats of the numerous conflicts with indigenous tribes in which Britain embroiled herself during 1877–80. Information is provided on Chief Kreli and his complicity in the 'Kaffir wars', Kaffraria and the proposed native civil service; imperial military returns; negotiations with Chiefs Sikukuni, Lobengula, Cetshwayo; British annexations; native customs; and Norwegian missionaries in Zululand.

The Transvaal representatives were making little progress in their attempt to persuade Britain to reverse her annexation policy. Paul Kruger was dismissed from the executive council administering the Transvaal, and his emergence as leader of the intransigent Afrikaners in this period marks the rise of a nemesis destined to frustrate imperial designs for many years to come.

The volume contains the second report, with papers, of the Transvaal-Zulu Boundary Commission, the body seeking a solution to the long-standing controversy. It closes with news of the Zulu invasion of Natal and the opinion that war with Cetshwayo 'seems now unavoidable'.

Original references

1878	[C.2100] LVI	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.2144]	– Further corresp.
1878–79	(196) XLII	Telegraphs, South Africa. Agreement, treasury minute.
1878–79	(150) XLIII	Africa, South, guns and ammunition shipped to British and Portuguese possessions (1874–8). Return.
	(174)	– Further military return.
	[C.2310]	– British military return.
1878–79	[C.2220] LII	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 12

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ANGLO-ZULU WAR AND BOER UNREST, 1878–1879

760 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1252 1

The correspondence in this volume covers the period from November 1878 to the following May. Sir Bartle Frere, the imperial representative, straining to impose his rule on Cetshwayo, claimed 'that it is an utter impossibility for us to live side by side with savages unless we assert our authority in a very marked and decided manner'. His attempt to disarm the Zulus led to war and the humiliating British defeats at Isandlhwana and Rorke's Drift in January 1879.

This volume contains the final report on the Transvaal-Zulu Boundary Commission and correspondence from Bishop Colenso of Natal on the award. Other items of interest include, statements by missionaries concerning the effects of the Zulu war on their communities and a complaint from the Aborigines Protection Society at the displacement of the Gaika tribe.

Colonel Owen Lanyon replaced Shepstone as British administrator of the Transvaal. This volume provides material on his interview with M.W. Pretorius and meeting with a Boer delegation.

Original references

1878–79	[C.2222] LII	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.2242]	– Further papers.
1878–79	[C.2252] LIII	– Further corresp.
	[C.2260]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2269]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2308]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2316]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 13

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS ON THE CRISIS IN TRANSVAAL, ANNEXATION OF NATIVE TERRITORIES AND CONDUCT OF TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1878–1880

808 pp 3 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1253 X

In this volume Sir Bartle Frere reports from Pretoria on the growing seriousness of the Transvaal situation. He claimed that the pro-British majority were being intimidated and pushed towards rebellion by 'malcontents'. A debate in the Volksraad of the Orange Free State on the annexation of its sister republic is commented upon together with a letter from M.W. Pretorius. Britain announced the annexation of Galekaland and Bomvanaland to Cape Colony.

The Zulu war constitutes the other major subject of the present volume. That Frere was determined to crush the military power of Cetshwayo is clear from the governor's (enclosed) address to the Cape parliament. The ineptitude shown by him in pursuing this aim drew censure from Whitehall, which in turn aroused sympathy for Frere among the colonists.

The distinguished British soldier, Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had

been sent to Natal by Lord Carnarvon to prepare that colony for South African union, now took over most of Frere's responsibilities with the title of special high commissioner for south-east Africa. Wolseley's views on confederation are given in this volume. He also submitted two reports in answer to charges of atrocities committed by British forces during the Zulu war. These accusations emanated from the war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* (London) and the editor of the *Natal Witness*. The evidence of the latter source was dismissed by Sir Garnet as that of 'an ex-Fenian, and a bitter opponent of the imperial government'.

Original references

1878–79	[C.2318] LIII	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.2367]	– Further corresp.
1878–79	[C.2374] LIV	– Further corresp.
	[C.2454]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2234]	– military affairs (Natal and Transvaal). Corresp.
	(257)	– Military expenditure and receipts (1870–9).
1880	(74) XLII	– conduct of troops. Rep. by Sir Garnet Wolseley.
	(220 Sess. 2)	– Further rep.
	(95)	– Rep. by Maj. Gen. Newdigate.
	(150)	– wars, casualties and cost. Return.

Africa Volume 14

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING UNREST IN TRANSVAAL AND AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY, 1880

768 pp 15 maps, plans (12 folding coloured, 2 folding)
SBN 7165 1254 8

This volume consists of two large papers in the series 'Further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa'. It deals mainly with the successful conclusion by Britain of the native wars, the condition of the African population, annexations, internal Cape politics, military affairs and the Transvaal.

Cetshwayo and Sikukuni were at last run to ground. There is a report on the condition of natives in the Transvaal and Basutoland. The Aborigines Protection Society expressed concern at the practice of taking young natives into compulsory service. A debate on native immigration in the Cape house of assembly is appended, along with a pamphlet written by Bishop Callaway on the treatment of the negro population by colonists. The volume also contains information on missionary activities and the text of articles from colonial newspapers on the confederation issue.

A legislature under British sovereignty was announced for the Transvaal while at the same time Wolseley received instructions to amend the Afrikaner law preventing natives from owning land. However, the Transvaalers' desire for independence remained. Ammunition supplies were seized. Pretorious and Bok faced a charge of high treason but Her Majesty's government counselled leniency towards them.

Original references

1880	[C.2482] L	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.2505]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 15

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF ZULULAND, CONFEDERATION DEBATE IN CAPE TOWN, THE BOER AGITATION AND WAR EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1880–1881

632 pp 4 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1255 6

This volume contains extensive material, including newspaper reports, on the Cape assembly's rejection of confederation. The colonial parliament refused to consider any such scheme until the Transvaal republic was restored. Frere was recalled but not before he had involved Britain in another major conflict, the Basuto war. Wolseley sailed home having blandly declared that the Boer agitation was 'dying out'. Lord Kimberley, who returned as Colonial Secretary under Gladstone's second administration, made a number of policy announcements in the enclosed dispatches.

Appendixes contain reports of the secretary for native affairs, H.C. Shepstone, and of the Zulu and Transvaal-Swazi boundary commissions. Other items of interest include a letter from Kruger and Joubert to Gladstone with the reply. A memorandum provides details of the dietary of Cetshwayo, his wives and attendants detained at Cape Town castle.

Original references

1880	[C.2584] LI	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.2586]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2655]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2676]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2695]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2601]	– high commissionership, Frere's allowances and travelling expenses. Corresp.
	[C.2668]	– – Further corresp.
	(148)	– recent war expenditure. Officer's rep.
1881	(412) LVIII	– casualties among colonial and native forces (1875–80); cost of Afghan, South African wars. Return.
	[C.2963]	Transvaal, British troops at close of war in Natal and Transvaal. Statement.

Africa Volume 16

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1881

704 pp 7 folding maps (5 coloured) SBN 7165 1256 4

The storm broke with the burghers' revolt in December 1880. The defeat at Isandlhwana had not gone unnoticed by the Boers. With the removal of the Zulu threat the campaign against annexation increased. At home in Westminster the Transvaal crisis coincided with that of Ireland. Those favourable to the granting of concessions to Ireland supported a policy of conciliation towards the Afrikaners. During his Midlothian election campaign Gladstone had come out on the side of restoring independence to the Transvaal. In the cabinet the radicals susbequently won the day over the coercionist policy of whigs such as Lord Kimberley.

The triumph of Boer arms at the battle of Majuba Hill and the death of General Sir George Colley are recounted in the present volume, which also contains details of Sir Evelyn Wood's negotiations with the rebel leaders and Gladstone's reasons for reversing the annexation policy. The Dutch Reformed Church submitted a memorandum outlining its views. From south-west Africa came reports of intertribal warfare and a request by German colonists for British protection.

Original references

1881	[C.2740] LXVI	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.2754]	– Kimberley's instructions to Sir H. Robinson. Dispatch.
	[C.2783]	– Further corresp.
1881	[C.2837] LXVII	– Further telegraphic corresp.
	[C.2858]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2866]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2950]	– Further corresp.
	[C.2962]	– Paragraphs omitted from Wood's dispatch.

Africa Volume 17

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR, BASUTOLAND AND THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY, 1881–1885

592 pp SBN 7165 1257 2

This volume deals largely with Basutoland. The Transvaal receded in prominence with the acceptance of a compromise solution which restored the republic and gave Britain control of external affairs. The correspondence opens with a memorandum from General Charles Gordon to Lord Kimberley charging the imperial government with having handed over the Basutos to an unwilling Cape Colony. This realization formed the background to the assumption of direct control by Britain in 1884. In a particularly self-righteous, if reluctant, spirit Her Majesty's government undertook the protection of the Basuto tribe. Colonel Marshall Clarke was installed as resident commissioner at £1,200 a year.

Subjects of correspondence include, relations with the Orange Free State, border disturbances, the attempted abolition of the liquor traffic, the introduction of a pass system for the control of movement in and out of the Orange Free State, the rebel chief Masupha; and finances, administration and education in Basutoland. The volume also contains the annual report of 1882 for Basutoland, information on missionary activities, Cape Colony and colonial contributions to the cost of the native wars.

Original references

1881	[C.2959] LXVII	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[2961]	– Further corresp.
1882	[C.3113] XLVII	– Further corresp.
	[C.3280]	– Further corresp.
1883	[C.3717] XLIX	– Further corresp.
1884	[C.3855] LVI	– Further corresp.
1884–85	[C.4263] LVI	– Further corresp.
	[C.4589]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 18

SOUTH AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING EXPANSION BY COLONIAL POWERS, ANGRA PEQUENA [SOUTH-WEST] AFRICA AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, 1884–1896

672 pp 3 folding maps (1 coloured) SBN 7165 1258 0

The 'scramble for Africa' is reflected in this volume which contains

several documents on the origins of German influence in the south-west. Basutoland also features prominently in the present volume, the last in the Southern Africa General section.

Initially, the German government applied to Her Majesty's Foreign Office for permission to protect its nationals at the settlement of Angra Pequena; the request to establish a trading station on the south-west coast was subsequently made, followed by the claim for a 'protectorate' between 18° latitude and the Cape frontier. Lord Derby expressed a desire to 'welcome Germany as a neighbour'. The correspondence contains dispatches from Berlin, London and Cape Town, including the translation of a speech by Chancellor Bismarck. The Aborigines Protection Society failed to prevent the people of Damaraland from passing under German jurisdiction.

Victorian concern for the morality of subject races is reflected in the Basutoland correspondence. Missionaries and administrators complained of the illicit canteens along the Orange Free State border operated by enterprising, if unscrupulous, burghers. Sir G. Baden-Powell's claim that the natives were being ruined by excessive drinking sparked off activity in controlling the liquor traffic. High Commissioner Robinson visited Bloemfontein with Clarke to discuss the Orange Free State–Basutoland boundary, the liquor problem and an extradition treaty. Administrators commented on the reappearance of witchcraft (forbidden since the time of Moshesh) in Basutoland.

A history of the Delagoa Bay Company is provided in the correspondence 'respecting the action of Portugal . . .' on the east coast of Africa. Also included in this volume is correspondence arising from the Customs and Railways conference (1888) attended by representatives of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and the Orange Free State.

Original references

1844	[C.4190] LVI	Angra Pequena settlement. Corresp.
1884–85	[C.4262] LVI	– Further corresp.
	[C.4265]	– establishment of a German protectorate. Dispatch.
1886	[C.4644] XLVIII	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	[C.4838]	– Further corresp.
1887	[C.5180] LXI	Angra Pequena settlement. Further corresp.
1888	[C.5390 LXXIV	Africa, South, customs and railways conference. Corresp.
	[C.5488]	– high commissionership. Corresp.
1890	[C.5903] LI	Africa, east, Portugal and Delagoa Bay railway. Corresp.
	[C.6102]	Africa, South, liquor traffic. Corresp.
1893–94	[C.7043] LXI	Boomplaats Graveyard (British soldiers). Corresp.
1896	(380) IX	British South Africa. Sel. Ctee. Rep.
1896	[C.8141] LIX	Cattle, Rinderpest (outbreak in South Africa). Corresp.

Africa Volume 19

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: RETURNS AND OTHER PAPERS INCLUDING THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES OF THE CAPE GOVERNMENT, 1816–1827

792 pp SBN 7165 1259 9

This is the first of ten volumes of Cape of Good Hope material. During the period covered by the documents in the present section, Cape Colony expanded rapidly in terms of population, territorial size and economic growth. Between 1806, when Britain took over the administration of the colony, and 1865 the total population grew from 77,075 to 566,158; between 1819 and 1865 the number of white settlers increased from 42,217 to 187,439.

Africa volume 19 contains statistical information on the government of the colony. An interesting item is the list of expenses incurred in conveying approximately 4,000 emigrants from the United Kingdom to South Africa in 1820. The papers on British 'metallic circulation' at the Cape originated from the imperial treasury's decision to convert the foreign currencies of annexed colonies to sterling in 1825, although the rix-dollar remained as legal tender until 1841. The notorious case of Bishop Burnett is fully documented: that 'wild, mad, but clever fellow . . . gentleman swindler . . . without any principles of truth or honesty' threatened the reputation of the governor, Lord Charles Somerset.

A large portion of IUP volumes Africa 19 and 20 consists of the findings of Commissioners J.J. Bigge, W.M.G. Colebrooke and W. Blair, who arrived at Cape Town in July 1823 to conduct an inquiry into the administration and finances of the colony. The present volume contains information on the period of rule under the Dutch East India Company and the Batavian Republic, on commercial institutions and trade, on the free press campaign of Thomas Pringle and Abraham Faure. Insight is provided into relations between the Dutch colonists and their new masters. In one report the commissioners outlined recommendations for the future government of the colony.

Original references

1816	(214) XIII	Cape of Good Hope, offices held. Return.
	(215)	– offices held. Return.
1817	(225) XIV	– value of imports and exports.
	(226)	– value of imports and exports.
1819–20	(58) IV	– account of revenues.
	(90)	– civil officers. Return.
1820	(34) XI	– civil officers. Return.
1820	(35) XII	– appointment of deputy secretary.
1821	(45) XIV	– expense of conveying settlers.
1821	(374) XXI	Botanical collectors, proposal for the appointment of two at the Cape.
1826	(438) XXIII	Cape of Good Hope, British metallic circulation. Papers.
1826	(431) XXV	Burnett, alleged grievances. Papers.
1826–27	(282) XXI	Cape of Good Hope, administration and finances. Commissioners' Reps. (Bigge, Colebrooke, Blair).
	(406)	– – Documents referred to in the foregoing reps.

Africa Volume 20

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: REPORTS AND PAPERS ON THE AFFAIRS OF CAPE COLONY, CONDITION OF NATIVE TRIBES AND SIXTH 'KAFFIR WAR,' 1826–1836

808 pp 4 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1260 2

The present volume provides documents on colonial government and on disputes involving the autocratic Lord Somerset, which illustrate life at the Cape in the early nineteenth century. The commissioners reported on trade, coastal navigation and the development of harbours.

The commissioners of inquiry also collected a large volume of material relating to the indigenous population, including the text of an ordinance 'for improving the condition of the Hottentots and other free persons of colour at the Cape of Good Hope, and for consolidating and amending the laws affecting those persons'. The commissioners submitted a report on the native tribes of South Africa; papers concerning 'the condition and treatment' of the Khoikhoi (Hottentots), 'Bosjesmen', Xhosa ('Caffres'), Griquas and other Bantu peoples; papers on the 'Caffre war' and the death of Hintsa. This rich documentary source material contains an historical survey of 1652–1805; information on missionary activities, tribal customs, territorial conquest; the text of treaties and proclamations governing race relations.

Original references

1826–27	(371) XXI	Cape of Good Hope, administration of the government. Papers.
	(444)	– Communications between the Colonial Dept. and Sir R. Donkin.
	(454)	– Corresp. between Somerset, Brink and Colonial Dept.
	(470)	– South African Commercial Advertiser and its editor, George Greig. Papers.
	(556)	– Extracts from inquiry commissioners' reps., other papers concerning John Carnall.
1829	(300) V	– trade, navigation, harbours. Commissioners' rep. (Bigge, Colebrooke, Blair).
1829	(339) XXV	Africa, natives of South Africa. Order in Council.
1830	(584) XXI	Cape of Good Hope, Aborigines, Kaffir tribes, etc. Inquiry commissioners' rep. (Bigge, Colebrooke, Blair).
1835	(50) XXXIX	South Africa, native inhabitants of southern Africa. Papers.
	(252)	– – Further papers.
1836	(279) XXXIX	Cape of Good Hope, Kaffir war, death of Hintza. Papers.

Africa Volume 21

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CAPE GOVERNOR REGARDING 'KAFFIR TRIBES', CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND OTHER COLONIAL MATTERS, 1837–1847

720 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1261 0

The continued troubled relations between the Xhosa and colonists and the imperial government's efforts to adjudicate, form the main subject matter of this volume. In 1835 the Cape governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, had annexed land as far as the Kei and proposed to expel all the Xhosa living west of it. The Colonial Office under Lord Glenelg finding this policy intolerable, reversed it and entered into treaties with the chiefs occupying the territory between Keiskamma and the Kei. The text of the negotiations and treaties is contained in the present volume. However, the conciliatory policy of London failed to bring peace to the frontier and the seventh 'Kaffir war' broke out in 1846. Appeals were made for a return to D'Urban's policy of establishing a neutral buffer between the races by clearing an area of its black population. Dispatches provide details of marauding expeditions and military operations. In 1848 the Xhosa territory was annexed and proclaimed 'British Kaffraria'.

Other papers in Africa volume 21 include a report on the activities of the Children's Friend Society at the Cape of Good Hope, the earliest application of the colonists for representative government,

and dispatches (1843–4) concerning 'a plan for improving discipline among the convicts at the Cape . . . and employing them on the roads of the colony'.

Original references

1837	(503) XLIII	Cape of Good Hope, governor. Papers, addresses.
1839	(576) XLVI	Coffee imported into UK from Cape (1838–9). Account.
1840	(323) XXXIII	Children's Friend Society. Rep.
1840	(276) XLIV	Coffee imported into the UK from Cape. Amount.
1846	(in 400) XXIX	Cape of Good Hope, representative government. Application.
1847	[786] XXXVIII	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Corresp.
1847	(742) XLVIII	Cape of Good Hope, convict discipline. Dispatches.

Africa Volume 22

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES' AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AT THE CAPE, 1847–1851

752 pp 3 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1262 9

This volume refers to the significant appointment of Sir Harry Smith as governor and high commissioner for the 'adjustment of the affairs of the territories . . . adjacent or contiguous to the . . . frontier'; the eighth Kaffir war; and events leading to the granting of a measure of self-government to the colony in 1853. Britain set about extending her control over the Xhosa, with Smith accepting the submission of chiefs and promising in return to 'make you good, and you shall live to bless the queen of England for thus allowing you lands'. This correspondence forms a companion volume to IUP Africa 4 (Select Committee Report on the Kaffir Tribes).

Documents on the constitutional debates are contained in the present and succeeding volumes. Cape Colony accepted the invitation of the Colonial Office to ask for representative government in July 1848, when Smith replied to the offer and enclosed his advisers' views. The dispatches concerning convict discipline and employment provide interesting background material on the controversy which resulted from the attempted landing of Irish ticket-of-leave prisoners in 1848.

Original references

1847–48	[912] XLIII	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
	[969]	– – Further corresp.
1849	(180) XXX	Kaffir war. Treasury rep.
1849	[1056] XXXVI	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
1850	[1137] XXXVIII	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Corresp.
	[1234]	– – Further corresp.
	(104)	– convicts. Dispatches.
	[1288]	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
1851	[1362] XXXVII	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Further corresp.
	(457)	Sir Harry Smith. Letters of appointment as Cape governor with instructions.

Africa Volume 23

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES' AND ORDINANCES OF THE CAPE ASSEMBLY, 1851–1852

672 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1263 7

This volume continues the series of 'Correspondence with the governor of the Cape of Good Hope relative to the state of the Kaffir tribes on the eastern frontier of the colony'. It deals with the frontier war of 1850–1, contains extensive information on the Xhosa and other tribes; and views of the Colonial Office, Governor Smith and the local colonial secretary, John Montagu. British policy towards 'Kaffraria' was to bridle the power of the chiefs and to use them as agents 'advised' by white magistrates; the changeover from the rule of hereditary chiefs to rule through paid headmen was largely achieved west of the Kei by 1858. The volume includes correspondence on the 'Kaffir' tribesmen from 1837–45. The last paper provides the list of ordinances passed by the reconstituted legislative council.

Original references

1851	[1334] XXXVIII	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
	[1352]	– – Further corresp.
	[1380]	– – Further corresp.
	(424)	– Corresp., 1837–45.
1852	(544) XXX	Kaffir war. Treasury minute, 22 June 1852.
	(516)	– Treasury minute, 24 February 1852.
1852	(124) XXXIII	Cape of Good Hope. Return of white and coloured population.
	(57)	– government of the Colony. Ordinances.

Africa Volume 24

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, AND THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES', 1852–1853

784 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1264 5

'In many of my conversations . . . with the Hottentot levies, I found that they had been recently taught that they were an oppressed race, alleging that they are the inheritors of the soil but get no land.' This was how Governor Sir H. G. Smith reported on the situation when he went to investigate the Khoikhoi rebellion. The Khoikhoi were regarded as a privileged tribe but, towards the end of 1851, on their way home from the frontier war they began to show 'subversive' feelings much to the consternation of the settlers.

This volume contains documents on: relations between the white and coloured populations, military operations beyond the Kei, the abandonment of the Orange River territory (to the Boers). It outlines Lord Grey's reasons for the dismissal of Smith who returned to England a heart-broken man.

Extensive information is provided on the background to the 1853 constitution, colonial reaction to the proposed representative government, and the tension which existed between the eastern and western provinces of the colony. The enclosures to dispatches contain valuable insight into Cape public opinion. A parliament was granted, for which—inside certain property and income restrictions—all males were entitled to vote 'without distinction of class or colour'. By this devolution of authority it was hoped to reduce imperial expenditure.

Original references

1852	[427] XXXIII	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Further Corresp.
	[1428]	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further Corresp.
1852–53	[1581] LXVI	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Further papers.
	[1636]	– – Further papers.
	[1640]	– – Two ordinances.

Africa Volume 25

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: PAPERS RELATING MAINLY TO THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES', 1852–1858

704 pp 7 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1265 3

This volume continues the series of correspondence between Cape governors (who by now combined the office of South African high commissioner) and Whitehall. The means of defeating the Xhosa dominated the early dispatches. Smith's successor, Sir George Cathcart, succeeded in doing so, albeit temporarily, with the erection of blockhouses along the frontier and the use of mounted police. The British government urged the colonists to provide for their own defence. To this end the so-called German legion was introduced and settled along the borders of British Kaffraria.

Information is also provided on the Basuto chief, Moshesh, and on his hostilities against the Orange Free State. The British pledged themselves to sell arms to the Boers, but under no circumstances to Africans. Dispatches relate the circumstances of the catastrophy of 1856–7 when a Xhosa prophet persuaded the tribesmen to allow their cattle to die and not to cultivate their crops, in the hope of raising dead heroes who would drive the white man out. The grim result of the ensuing famine in British Kaffraria was the sudden reduction of the Bantu population from 100,000 to 37,000. A general report in the present volume—transmitted by the new governor, Sir George Grey—includes sections of 'Kaffir' customs and means of livelihood.

Original references

1852–53	[1635] LXVI	Cape of Good Hope, Kaffir tribes. Corresp.
	(130)	– governor, lieut. gov. Letters of appointment; dismissal of Montagu. Petitions.
1854–55	[1969] XXXVIII	– Kaffir tribes. Further papers.
1856	[2096] XLII	– – Further papers.
1857 Sess. 1	[2202] X	– – Further papers.
1857 Sess. 2	(97) XXVIII	– native 'civilisation' grant. Corresp.
1857–58	(475) XXXV	– Kaffir war expenses. Account.
1857–58	[2352] XL	– Kaffir tribes. Further papers.

Africa Volume 26

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, ANNEXATION OF GRIQUALAND WEST AND OTHER AFFAIRS OF CAPE COLONY, 1857–1873

760 pp 4 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1266 1

During the second half of the nineteenth century the volume of parliamentary paper material on the Cape declined. For much of the period Cape Colony represented South Africa to the British. On the other hand the bulk of the Southern Africa section (IUP volumes 9–18), belongs to the later era of expansion.

The present volume covers a period of important developments: the annexation of Kaffraria to the Cape (1865), the British annexation of Griqualand West (1871) and the grant of responsible government to Cape Colony in the following year. Early papers in this volume refer to the German military settlers and the need to furnish them with wives from Ireland. Sir George Grey was recalled but not before he pointed to the impossibility of agreeing with the different views of 'at least seven' imperial colonial secretaries who occupied the position during his five years in office.

The discovery of diamonds in Griqualand West in 1869 created a new situation in southern Africa and provided the stimulus required for British expansion northwards from Cape Colony. The two Boer states, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, laid claims to the territory. However, through the arbitration of Robert Keate, Britain overruled both claimants and took over the diamond fields herself. This contentious award formed the subject of lengthy correspondence. By thus alienating the Boers, Britain ruled out the chances of early confederation.

'If the colonists will not allow themselves to be governed it follows that they must adopt the responsibility of governing', wrote the colonial secretary, Lord Granville, in 1869. The British government hoped to economize by withdrawing troops from her colonies. Another result of this policy was the initial rejection of the Bechuana chiefs' request for 'protection'.

Original references

1857–58	(389) XL	Cape of Good Hope, German military settlers. Dispatches.
1860	(216) XLV	– recall and subsequent reappointment of Grey. Corresp.
	(357)	– recall of Grey. Further papers.
1861	(117) XXXVI	– payment of German legion. Return.
1862	(403) XXXVI	– – Corresp.
1865	[3436] XXXVII	– annexation of British Kaffraria. Corresp.
1865	(450) XLI	Bishop of Cape Town and Natal, part-payment of expenses. Papers.
1865	(487) L	Cape of Good Hope, dock railway. Corresp.
1870	(181) XLIX	– responsible government, withdrawal of troops. Corresp.
	(181–I)	– – – Further corresp.
	(181–II)	– – – Further corresp.
1871	[C.459] XLVII	– Corresp.
1872	[C.508] XLIII	– Further corresp.
1873	(173) XXXIX	Post office and packet service, UK–Cape mail carriage. Returns.
1873	[C.732] XLIX	Cape of Good Hope. Further corresp.

Africa Volume 27

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS ON GRIQUALAND WEST AND PONDOLAND AND ON OTHER AFFAIRS OF CAPE COLONY, 1875–1899

688 pp 3 coloured maps (2 folding) SBN 7165 1267 X

This volume completes the Cape of Good Hope section. The opening papers refer to the breakdown of law on the diamond fields where miners rebelled against British jurisdiction and attempts to give a degree of equality to the African population. The discovery of diamond wealth and the avarice shown by the white minority in pursuit of it, nurtured South African racialism. The present volume also contains insight into the territorial dispute with the Orange Free State and a memorandum from the president of the South African Republic on native conditions. In 1877 Cape Colony took over the administration of Griqualand West, from the imperial government.

Further subjects of correspondence include the construction of the Cape Town–Simonstown railway and the annexation of Pondoland.

Original references

1875	(182) LII	Cape of Good Hope, distress. Dispatch.
	[C.1348]	Africa, South, Griqualand West. Corresp.
	[C.1342]	– colonies and states of South Africa, part I. Corresp.
1876	[C.1401] LII	– – Further corresp.
1882	(78) XXXVIII	– Cape coast command. Return.
1884–85	[C.4590] LVI	Pondoland. Corresp.
1886	[C.4700] XLVIII	Transkeian territory, intoxicating liquors. Corresp.
1887	[C.5022] LXI	Pondoland. Further corresp.
1888	[C.5410] LXXV	– Further corresp.
1888	(157) LXXXIX	Cape colony, Kalk Bay and Simon's Bay railway. Corresp.
1890	(141) XLI	– Cape railway. Account.
1897	[C.8448] LXII	– Observatory. 1896 Rep.
1898	[C.8973] XXI	– – 1897 Rep.
1899	[C.9321] XIX	– – 1898 Rep.

Africa Volume 28

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ESTABLISHING OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NATAL, 1847–1851

712 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1268 8

Natal formed the second British colony in South Africa. Annexed in 1845 to counteract the expansion of the Voortrekker Boers, initially it was an offshoot of the Cape. During 1849–51, 5,000 people emigrated from Britain to Natal; the white population increased slowly, however, reaching 18,000 by 1870. The colony assumed a distinctive British character as the Afrikaners migrated northwards. In the arrangement of these papers, the 'Zululand' material has been grouped with Natal.

Land settlement and immigration provide the dominant themes in this volume. Relations with the Boers and Zulus are documented. Interesting features include reports by Theophilus Shepstone, who was effectively in charge of African administration until 1875; commentaries on the Master and Servants law (1852) and on native customs; negotiations with Andries Pretorious; information on Joseph Byrne's emigration scheme; dispatches from the first two governors, Martin West and Benjamin Pine.

Original references

1847–48	[980] XLII	Natal, establishment of settlement. Corresp.
1849	[1059] XXXVI	– – Further corresp.
1850	[1292] XXXVIII	– – Further corresp.
1851	[1417] XXXVII	– – Further corresp.

Africa Volume 29

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF NATAL COLONY AND THE 'KAFFIR' REBELLION, 1852–1875

744 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1269 6

This volume contains papers on 'native policy', the Colenso controversy, railway construction and Langalibalele's rebellion. The colony was granted representative white government in 1856. On the treatment of the majority population, opinion varied between the local and imperial governments. The settlers tended to resent outside interference and their attitude towards the natives is summed up in the view expressed (1860), that removing the coloured population from the control of the Natal Legislative Council 'might lead to the continuance of a crude, and experimental, and ever changing management of this ignorant but interesting people, thus retarding their progressive improvement'.

In 1858 John William Colenso, first Anglican bishop of Natal, was accused of heresy by Dean James Green of Pietermaritzburg. This represented only one feature of the remarkable religious controversy involving Bishop Colenso—who had a distinguished connection with the colony and the Zulu kingdom. The volume includes copies of the judgements of the supreme court of Natal in the case involving Colenso and Green, which upheld the bishop's position.

Langalibalele of the Hlubi tribe rebelled in 1873 and the series of papers on 'the late Kaffir outbreak' refer to the insurrection, its suppression and the fate of the chief; Bishop Colenso adds his voice to the volume of protest at alleged British atrocities. Lord Carnarvon dispatched Sir Garnet Wolseley to Natal to reform the colonial constitution and to devise a native policy which would prevent war between the races and thus prepare the colony for a South African union.

Original references

1852–53	[1697] LXII	Natal, settlement. Further corresp.
1860	(596) XLV	– £5,000 reserve, cotten. Corresp.
1862	(293) XXXVI	– tribal land titles (sel. cttee. rep.), recall of governor, salary raise. Dispatches.
1865	(488) L	– railways. Corresp.
1867–68	(48) XLI	– allowance to Col. Maclean. Treasury minute.
1867–68	(454) XLVIII	– bishop V dean of Pietermaritzburg, judgements; charter regulating constitution.
1872	[C.618] XLIII	– railway construction. Corresp.
1874	[C.1025] XLV	– Kaffir outbreak. Papers.
1875	[C.1119] LIII	– Kaffir outbreak. Further papers.
	[C.1121]	– – Further papers.
	[C.1158]	– – Further papers.
	[C.1187]	– – Further papers.

Africa Volume 30

NATAL: PAPERS RELATING TO NATAL AND ZULULAND, 1875–1882

720 pp 1 coloured map SBN 7156 1270 X

The volume deals with the aftermath of Langalibalele's rising and the Zulu war. It contains Theophilus Shepstone's report on his expedition to Zululand to install Cetshwayo as king in succession to Panda; the report of the inquiry into Shepstone's behaviour during a riot in 1858; part II of the series of correspondence on 'the colonies and states of South Africa' (a title reflecting official enthusiasm for confederation).

Strong opposition was expressed ('in the interests of civilization') to arms reaching the Zulus through the Portuguese at Delogoa Bay. Dispatches treat of the chaotic situation in Zululand with the

removal of Cetshwayo after the Zulu rebellion: of intertribal rivalry and increased pressure from the land-hungry Boers. The king's attempt to visit England following detention in Cape Town castle aroused considerable interest. Bishop Colenso, champion of African causes, and the Aborigines Protection Society protested at the treatment of Cetshwayo and the Zulu nation.

Original references

1875	[C.1342-I] LII	Africa, South, colonies and states, part II. Corresp.
1875	[C.1137] LIII	Natal, expedition to install Cetewayo as Zulu king. Rep.
	[C.1141]	– trial of Langalibalele and members of tribe. Remarks on official record by Colenso.
1876	[C.1401-I] LII	Africa, South, colonies and states, part II. Further Corresp.
1881	(292) LXVII	Natal, native customs. Papers.
1882	[C.3247] XLVII	Zululand and Cetewayo. Corresp.
	[C.3270]	– Further corresp.
	[C.3293]	– Further corresp.
	[C.3182]	Natal and Zululand. Corresp.

Africa Volume 31

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING KING CETSHWAYO AND OTHER AFFAIRS, 1882–1883

744 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1271 8

This correspondence relates to a debate on Natal self-government, Langalibalele's request for permission to return from exile, the restoration of Cetshwayo and intertribal warfare in Zululand. The problems of responsible government for a colony of 20,000 with an African population of 400,000 (shortly to be increased with the annexation of Zululand) were not solved quickly. The restriction of franchise among Indian immigrants forms another significant item of correspondence.

To break Zulu power the British had divided the kingdom into 13 chieftainships. However, this arrangement led to such chaos that Cetshwayo was restored. A large part of the volume is taken up with the restoration of Cetshwayo and its aftermath. The deposed king had gone to London and met with Lord Kimberley. The Colonial Secretary decided, in spite of demonstrations in Durban, to send Cetshwayo back to Zululand as king over a reduced territory. The compromise failed to produce peace. Cetshwayo was dissatisfied with his humiliating position; the chiefs appointed under the 1879 settlement were unwilling to give up their authority. Colonial administrators reported on a worsening situation and on unrest in the Native Reserve.

Original references

1882	[C.3174] XLVII	Natal, appointment of Sir H. Bulwer. Papers
1883	[C.3796] XLVIII	– Corresp.
1883	[C.3466] XLIX	Zululand and Cetewayo. Further corresp.
	[C.3616]	– Further corresp.
	[C.3705]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 32

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ZULULAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1884–1885

752 pp SBN 7165 1272 6

This volume documents the collapse of the Zulu kingdom which followed the implementation of a divide and rule policy. Cetshwayo made a last attempt to restore his authority, was defeated by Usibebu and fled to the native reserve where he died. The correspondence of the first large paper is mainly between Sir Henry Bulwer and Lord Derby at Whitehall.

Further papers describe the struggle for power between Boer and British interests in Zululand. Afrikaner encroachments, their establishment of the so-called New Republic, their sponsorship of Cetshwayo's son Dinuzulu for the throne—were regarded as blows to British prestige.

Original references

1884	[C.3864] LVIII	Zululand and Cetewayo. Further corresp.
	[C.4037]	Zululand and adjacent territories. Corresp.
	[C.4191]	– Further corresp.
1884–85	[C.4214] LVI	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 33

NATAL: FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ZULULAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1884–1887

712 pp 9 coloured maps (6 folding) SBN 7165 1273 4

This volume provides material on the period leading to British annexation in 1887. It includes dispatches concerning the native reserve and negotiations with the Transvaal Boers over the New Republic. A fundamental plank of British policy in southern Africa was the prevention of Dutch expansion to the sea. Thus when the South African Republic laid claims to St. Lucia Bay Her Majesty's government promptly annexed it. Within the context of a land-locked state the British were conciliatory to Boer designs on Zululand. A large part of the present volume is taken up with the question of the New Republic and Dinuzulu's agreement—which formed the pretext for Boer incursions. Recognizing a *de facto* situation Britain ceded most of west Zululand to the Boers despite protests from Dinuzulu and the Aborigines Protection Society. Sir Arthur Havelock acted as special commissioner. Dispatches refer to Boer contacts with German and Portuguese interests. Such reports alarmed the British and hastened the process of annexation in the race to outflank colonial rivals.

Original references

1884–85	[C.4274] LVI	Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4587]	– Further corresp.
1886	[C.4645] XLVIII	– Further corresp.
	(52 Sess. 2)	Zululand, public expenditure. Statement.
1887	[C.4913] LXI	Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4980]	– Further corresp.
	[C.5143]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 34

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF NATAL, ZULULAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1888–1890

704 pp SBN 7165 1274 2

This volume is almost completely taken up with Zululand and its 'last king' Dinuzulu. It also includes information on Natal, Transvaal and Swaziland. It contains dispatches from Governor Havelock and reports by the resident commissioner and chief magistrate, M. Osborne—the principal architects of a colonial administration in Zululand. Havelock described a meeting with Dinuzulu and forecasted that there would be no more serious trouble. Shortly afterwards, however, the Usutu rebellion erupted: Dinuzulu attacked his father's enemy, Usibebu, and made a desperate bid for the throne. Suspecting Boer intrigue the British hurriedly sent forces from the Cape, suppressed the uprising and captured its leaders.

The trial of Dinuzulu and the Usutu chiefs was conducted in an atmosphere of public controversy, with the London *Times* claiming that 3,000 persons had been removed to make way for the settlement of Usibebu and his tribe. Bishop Colenso's daughter, following in her father's footsteps, championed the cause of Dinuzulu. Protests from the Aborigines Protection Society are also contained in the present volume. The colonial secretary, Lord Knutsford, appointed a special commission to try the Usutu leaders. The findings of this commission are appended, together with reports on the government of Zululand.

Original references

1888	[C.5489] LXXV	Natal, Anglican church council petition. Corresp.
	[C.5331]	Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.5522]	– Further corresp.
1889	(347) LVI	Zululand, government revenue. Return.
	(348)	– cattle levied. Return.
1890	[C.5892] LII	Zululand and adjacent territories Further corresp.

Africa Volume 35

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING ZULULAND, TONGALAND AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NATAL, 1890–1899

472 pp 4 coloured maps (3 folding) SBN 7165 1275 0

This concluding volume in the Natal section deals with the grant of self-government to the colony in 1893, the incorporation of Zululand and the joining of Tongaland to the former kingdom. The first paper announces the exile of Dinuzulu to St. Helena. The closing proceedings of the special judicial commission and its alleged partiality form the subject matter of succeeding papers.

The material on the debate which led to the eventual establishment responsible government includes, a report from the select committee of the Natal Constitution Council, minutes of the legislative council, observations by Her Majesty's government and of the governor, Sir Charles Mitchell, and a cross-section of colonial public opinion. Previous attempts to establish local autonomy had failed. The passage of the Responsible Government (Natal) Bill—as the documents in this volume show—had to contend with divisions inside the white community and with misgivings on the part of the imperial government mainly on the issue of executive control and safeguards for the protection of the native population.

The Tongaland papers concern another Boer–British confrontation over African territories. Faced with the possible extension of the Transvaal boundary to the coast, Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain ignored the protests of Paul Kruger and annexed the disputed area. The merging of Zululand and Tongaland with

Natal was made subject to the imperial government retaining power over the settlers in regard to certain native affairs. The volume also contains reports on a tribal lands commission and on the forests of Zululand, and an exchange of notes with Lisbon on the Anglo-Portuguese division of Amatongaland.

Original references

1890	[C.5893] LII	Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.6070]	– Further corresp.
1890–91	[C.6270-I] LV	Zululand, forests. Rep.
1890–91	[C.6487] LVII	Natal, responsible government. Corresp.
1892	[C.6684] LVI	Zululand, boundary. Corresp.
1893–94	(216) LX	Natal, responsible government. Further corresp.
1895	[C.7780] LXXI	Tongaland. Corresp.
	[C.7878]	– Further corresp.
1896	[C.8014] XCV	– Anglo-Portuguese boundary. Notes.
1898	[C.8782] LX	Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
1899	[C.9128] CX	Tongaland, Anglo-Portuguese boundary in Amatongaland. Notes.

Africa Volume 36

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ORANGE RIVER TERRITORY AND REPORT OF THE TRANSVAAL ROYAL COMMISSION, 1851–1882

896 pp 11 folding maps (10 coloured) SBN 7165 1276 9

This opening volume of the Transvaal/Orange Free State section contains documents on the period from the declaration of British sovereignty north of the Orange river to the restoration of Transvaal independence after the annexation of 1877–81. As with many other sections in the parliamentary papers, the Transvaal material is not self-contained. The Transvaal, it has been shown, formed a dominant theme in the Southern Africa section.

The present volume provides many sources for the early history of the two Boer republics. It documents Britain's first half-hearted attempt to administer the southern African interior, her withdrawal and recognition of the Transvaal (1852) and the Orange Free State (1854). Insight is given into conditions created by Boer farmers in the territories occupied as a result of the Great Trek. Papers from the Orange River Sovereignty period include reports on the climate and resources of the region, the observations of explorers including David Livingstone, 'A history of the Orange river territory' by Resident Henry Green, reasons for the British refusal to become deeply involved in the affairs of the territory, and the negotiations leading up to the conventions of Sand River and Bloemfontein.

The paper entitled 'Correspondence relating to the alleged kidnapping and enslaving of young Africans by the people of the Trans-Vaal republic' testifies to the inhumane practices of the Boers, and to the mutual distrust which developed between the British and Dutch in South Africa. Christian missionaries protested at what they heard and saw of cruel treatment by the Voortrekkers of the native population: the evidence of missionary societies appears regularly in the South African correspondence.

These reports helped to veil imperial designs such as the attempt to crush the Transvaal republic in 1877. The latter part of this volume is taken up with the negotiations of Boer leaders, dispatches of Administrator Sir W. O. Lanyon, the first Anglo-Boer war, followed by the reversal of the annexation policy. It contains the text of the Pretoria convention, the report and evidence of the Inquiry and Settlement Commission. The report was signed by the Cape governor and South African high commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, and J. H. de Villiers (later chief justice at the Cape). The third member of the Transvaal commission, Sir Evelyn Wood, submitted a brief dissenting report. Appendixes include details of the transfer of government back to the Boers and a history of the Keate award (see volume 26).

Original references

1851	[1360] XXXVII	Cape of Good Hope, Orange-Vaal sovereignty. Corresp.
1852–53	[1646] LXVI	– Orange river territory. Corresp.
1854	[1758] XLIII	– – Further corresp.
1868–69	4141 XLIII	– kidnapping by Transvaal. Corresp.
1878	C.2128 LVI	Transvaal, Kruger and Joubert. Letter with reply.
1881	C.2794 LXVI	– Boer and British proclamations. Dispatches.
1881	C.2838 LXVII	– Dispatch etc. from Sir W. O. Lanyon.
	C.2891	– Further dispatch.
	C.2892	– Inquiry and settlement commission. Instructions.
	C.2998	– Convention of Pretoria.
1882	C.3114, C.3219 XXVIII	Transvaal, Inquiry and settlement commission. Rep., evidence, apps. (Sir H. Robinson, Sir J. de Villiers).

Africa Volume 37

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF TRANSVAAL AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1882–1883

712 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1277 7

The status of the Transvaal and the Boer incursions into Bechuanaland form the principal subjects of this volume. To soften the blow to her pride, perhaps, Britain wanted to have 'republic' dropped from the description of the restored Boer state, but directly after his election as president in 1883 Paul Kruger began pressing for greater autonomy. At the same time 'freebooters' from the Transvaal were spilling into Bechuanaland occupying lands which became the short-lived republics of Stellaland and Goshen. The London Missionary Society (banned from the Transvaal) expressed concern for the Bechuana tribes. In vain a deputation of natives came to Robinson asking that the Transvaal be re-annexed.

Original references

1882	[C.3098] XLVII	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Corresp.
	[C.3381]	– Further corresp.
	[C.3419]	– Further corresp.
1882	[C.3410] LXXXI	Transvaal Treaty (1875) between the South African Republic, now the Transvaal State, and Portugal.
1883	[C.3486] XLIX	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.3686]	Transvaal, debt. Corresp.
	[C.3659]	– overtures by Transvaal for reconsideration of convention. Telegram.

Africa Volume 38

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1884–1885

776 pp 7 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1278 5

The events described in this volume took place on three fronts: in London where the Transvaal delegation hammered out a new convention with Lord Derby and his officials; in Bechuanaland, which was proclaimed a British protectorate in 1885; and at Cape Town, where Sir Hercules Robinson held a watching brief over imperial interests in southern Africa.

The London convention—text given in C.3947—granted Transvaal (recognized again as the South African Republic) full independence except for rights to make treaties with foreign states and with tribes to the east and west of the republic. Much of the correspondence of the present volume is taken up with Bechuanaland and with the lawless situation created there by incursions from Transvaal. The Keate award boundary remained a subject of dispute among Boer, Bantu and Briton. Boer adventurers attempted to take over tribal lands by setting up the republics of Stellaland and Goshen. The South African Republic placed Chiefs Montsioa and Moshette under its 'protection'. Robinson protested that this was 'an open and defiant violation' of the convention.

The volume contains dispatches from the commissioner appointed to Bechuanaland, John Mackenzie of the London Missionary Society. Known as the 'imperio-maniac' in Pretoria he failed to come to terms with the Boers. Dispatches of his successor, Cecil Rhodes, provide details of negotiations which took place on the Transvaal border and a history of the 'volks committee' of Stellaland. Newspaper accounts of debates in the Cape parliament and the Transvaal Volksraad are appended. Britain decided to send a military expedition to Bechuanaland under General Sir Charles Warren to implement the boundary clause of the London convention and to abolish the freebooter republics.

Original references

1884	[C.3947] LVII	Transvaal, London convention. Corresp.
	[C.3841]	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4036]	– Further corresp.
	[C.4194]	– Further corresp.
	(226)	Transvaal, debenture bonds (1876). Corresp.
1884–85	(182) XLV	– United Kingdom – South African Republic statement of account.
1884–85	[C.4213] LVII	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4252]	– Further corresp.
	[C.4275]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 39

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND BECHUANALAND, 1884–1886

688 pp 8 coloured maps (7 folding) SBN 7165 1279 3

This volume is concerned with Sir Charles Warren's expedition, his negotiations with the Boers, the abolition of the freebooter republics and the declaration of a British protectorate over Bechuanaland. The first paper refers to representations made by the German government because of the English military presence on its borders in south-west Africa. Warren's arrogant manner alienated the Dutch throughout southern Africa and to a lesser extent Sir Hercules Robinson and the Cape parliament. With 5,000 British troops in Bechuanaland Kruger withdrew his annexation of Goshen. A new Transvaal boundary line was agreed upon.

The volume includes a long letter from Rhodes giving his reasons for resigning the post of deputy commissioner. After ten months

Warren was withdrawn. As the official document euphemistically put it 'the object of the military expedition having been accomplished, his services will no longer be required'.

Original references

1884–85	[C.4310] LVII	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4432]	– Further corresp.
	[C.4588]	– Further corresp.
1886	[C.4643] XLVIII	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 40

TRANSVAAL/ORANGE FREE STATE: PAPERS REGARDING BECHUANALAND, BRITISH SUBJECTS IN TRANSVAAL, THE JAMESON RAID AND AFFAIRS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE, 1886–1896

672 pp 4 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1280 7

The ten-year span of this volume covers a period of worsening British relations with Kruger's republic. It deals with the complaints of the Uitlanders—the mainly British population attracted to the Witwatersrand goldmines—against the Transvaal government. President Kruger resented these 'foreigners' who threatened to upset the pattern of life and balance of power in his pastoral republic. He imposed heavy franchise restrictions against them while at the same time they were expected to serve in the armed forces.

Cecil Rhodes, by now Cape premier, saw in the Uitlanders the Trojan horse which would assist him in his ambition to crush the stubborn Boers and establish undiluted British hegemony in southern Africa. Papers in this volume cast light on the Jameson raid. Hercules Robinson—who had returned to Cape Town in succession to Sir Henry Loch—reported that the 'national [i.e. British] movement' at Johannesburg had collapsed, while Dr Leander Starr Jameson continued into the Transvaal with his force of British South Africa Company troops. The imperial government repeatedly disassociated itself from the fiasco which followed.

Earlier dispatches in this volume refer to the continued state of friction over land on the Bechuanaland–Transvaal border, and to the administration of British Bechuanaland which was joined to Cape Colony in 1895. There are reports from the British agent at Pretoria, and a description of the meeting between Loch and Kruger in Johannesburg when British residents mobbed the Boer leader.

Africa volume 40 also contains part of the small amount of specifically-titled Orange Free State material in the nineteenth-century British Parliamentary Papers.

Original references

1886	[C.4839] XLVIII	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4890]	– Further corresp.
1888	[C.5588] LXXIV	Transvaal, Volksraad session 1888. Rep.
1890–91	[C.6313] LVII	Orange Free State, mutual extradition of criminals. Treaty.
1894	[C.7554] LVII	Transvaal, British subjects in South African Republic. Petition.
1895	[C.7633] LXXI	– – Corresp.
	[C.7911]	– grievances of British Indian subjects in South African Republic. Papers.
1895	[C.7594] CIX	Orange Free State, accession to general act of Brussels conference.
1896	[C.7933] LIX	Transvaal, recent disturbances in South African Republic. Corresp.
	[C.8063]	– South African Republic affairs. Corresp.
	[C.7946]	– grievances of British Indian subjects in South African Republic. Further papers.
	[C.8164]	– Letter from Sir J. A. de Wet.
	[C.8159]	– commandeering of British subjects, visit of high commissioner. Papers.

Africa Volume 41

TRANSVAAL: REPORTS FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE JAMESON RAID WITH PROCEEDINGS, EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1897

864 pp SBN 7165 1281 5

The report 'from the select committee appointed to inquire into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force, and into the administration of the British South Africa Company . . .' confined its terms of reference to an investigation of the Jameson raid. In the chapter 'The Whitewashing of Chamberlain' in his recent study *Scramble for Africa*, Anthony Nutting claims that the colonial secretary and Cecil Rhodes reached an agreement: all reference to Chamberlain's complicity would be omitted and in return the charter of the British South Africa Company would not be revoked. However, due to revelations elsewhere it became necessary to surrender to the pressure for an inquiry.

Despite the restrictions imposed on truth, the findings of this select committee are still essential to the historian of the period. In its fateful consequences for southern Africa the Jameson raid was a Sarajevo in miniature. Leading conspirators—Rhodes, Jameson and Dr Rutherford Harris—gave evidence before the committee, chaired by William L. Jackson with 'tact and thoroughness' (*DNB*). Rhodes accepted responsibility for the whole affair although he insisted that Jameson had gone into the Transvaal without his permission. The volume contains a considerable amount of information on the grievances of the Uitlanders, the alleged reason for the conspiracy. To a large extent it shows how 'Patience gave way to precipitance and for the statesman's policy was substituted the adventurers plot' (Jean van der Poel). The select committee concluded that the raid 'caused for the time being grave injury to British influence in South Africa. Public confidence was shaken, race feeling embittered and serious difficulties were created with neighbouring states'.

Original references

1897	(64) IX	Africa, South, Jameson raid. Sel. Cttee. Special Rep.
	(311)	– 2nd rep., mins. of ev.
	(311-I)	– App.
	(311-II)	– Index.

Africa Volume 42

TRANSVAAL/ORANGE FREE STATE: PAPERS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE, AND REPORT OF THE CAPE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE JAMESON RAID, 1897–1898

592 pp SBN 7165 1283 1

This volume contains the report of the select committee of the Cape of Good Hope House of Assembly on the Jameson raid, which precipitated the Westminister inquiry (see previous volume). Much of the conspiracy came to light. Rhodes was censured for unbecoming conduct (he had already resigned as the premier of the colony), but was exonerated of having plotted an invasion of the Transvaal; no criticisms or accusations were levelled at the colonial secretary or the high commissioner. However, the Cape parliament passed a resolution in favour of modifying or revoking the charter of the British South Africa Company.

Other papers document various aspects of the blighted Anglo-Boer relations: the controversy over the proposed compulsory military service for British subjects in the Transvaal, Boer legislation effecting the status of the Uitlanders, the closure of the Vaal river drifts, Kruger's claims for indemnity after the raid, his call for the trial of Rhodes Alfred Beit and Harris, for an inquiry into the administration of the British South Africa Company and for a revision of the London convention.

Original references

1897	[C.8346] LXII	Transvaal, imprisonment of Davies and Woolls Sampson. Corresp.
	[C.8423]	– comandeering, high commissioner's visit. Further papers.
	[C.8380]	Africa, South, Jameson raid. Cape Sel. Cttee. Rep.
	[C.8404]	Transvaal, South African Republic damages claim. Dispatch.
	[C.8474]	– closing of Vaal river drifts. Corresp.
1897	[C.8308] CI	– Geneva convention accession.
	[C.8337]	– Post Office money orders. Agreement.
1898	[C.8721] LX	– South African Republic affairs. Further corresp.
1898	[C.8833] CV	Orange Free State, accession to Postal Union convention.
	[C.8680]	– Geneva convention accession.

Africa Volume 43

TRANSVAAL: PAPERS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 1899

840 pp SBN 7165 1284 X

The volume is of interest for the information which it provides concerning British-Transvaal relations on the eve of the second Anglo-Boer war. It contains the first consular report on the Witwatersrand goldfields, a source of information for the history of Johannesburg; correspondence regarding claims of the government of the South African Republic arising from Dr Jameson's raid; and correspondence on the Bloemfontein conference. The extent of British suzerainty over the Transvaal, the question of enfranchising the Uitlanders, and the other 'grievances' of the non-Boer white community form the principal subjects of the general correspondence. Insight is provided into the mounting jingoistic spirit among British South Africans nurtured by Sir Alfred Milner.

Papers in this volume were edited at the time to further the aims of Joseph Chamberlain and his circle who had decided that war was necessary to crush the Boers. Thus Kruger was made to appear utterly intractable in the face of Milner's 'studiously conciliatory' attitude.

Paradoxically volumes 41 (the Jameson Raid Select Committee Report) and 43 are of merit to the historian for what they leave unsaid. Along with their intrinsic value as research material, these documents provide a key to imperialist stratagems at a crucial period in the history of South Africa.

Original references

1899	[C.9093] LXIV	Transvaal, trade, commerce and gold-mining industry (1897). Rep.
	[C.9317]	– explosives monopoly in the South African Republic. Corresp.
	[C.9343]	– Jameson raid claim. Further corresp.
	[C.9507]	– status of the republic. Corresp.
	[C.9345]	– complaints of British subjects in the South African Republic. Papers
	[C.9404]	– Bloemfontein conference. Corresp.
	[C.9415]	– – Further corresp.
	[C.9518]	– proposed political reforms in the South African Republic. Further corresp.
	[C.9521]	– political affairs in the South African Republic. Further corresp.
	[C.9530]	– – Further corresp.

Africa Volume 44

BOTSWANA: REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE ON BECHUANALAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1883–1888

528 pp 12 maps (9 folding coloured, 2 coloured)
SBN 7165 1285 8

This volume documents the early years of the British administration of Bechuanaland which was annexed in 1885 following Boer incursions and fears of German expansion from their recently established protectorate in southwest Africa. The large territory was divided for administrative purposes. The area south of the Molopo river, declared a crown colony, became British Bechuanaland; a protectorate was declared over the territory to the north.

The volume contains dispatches of Judge Sidney Shippard, the resident administrator, to Sir Hercules Robinson; the instructions issued to Sir Charles Warren; and the report of the Land Settlement Commission, which decided on numerous European claims and provided for tribal reserves. Missionaries, especially members of the Wesleyan Society, featured prominently in the correspondence: they protested at the inadequate allotments of land to the tribes, at the behaviour of the Bechuana border police and at the illicit sale of liquor to natives.

Information is also provided on relations with chiefs such as Montsioa and Lobengula of Matabele, journeys to the interior, continued Boer interest in Bechuanaland after the abolition of Stellaland and Goshen, and the beginnings of a European township at Mafeking.

Original references

1883	[C.3635] XLIX	Bechuanaland. Warren and Harell Reps.
1884–85	[C.4227] LV	– Commission and instructions to Warren.
	[C.4224]	– police force. Telegraphic corresp.
1886	[C.4889] XLVII	– land settlement. Commissioners' Rep. (S.A. Shippard).
1887	[C.4956] LIX	Bechuanaland corresp.
	[C.5070]	– Further corresp.
	[C.5237]	– Further corresp.
1888	[C.5363] LXXV	– Further corresp.
	[C.5524]	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 45

BOTSWANA: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF BECHUANALAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1890–1899

520 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1286 6

This volume concerns the affairs of 'the road to the north' during the last decade of the nineteenth century. Cecil Rhodes features prominently among the correspondents along with Shippard, Lobengula, Kruger and Khama of the Bamangwato. The first paper contains the charter of the British South Africa Company. Information is provided on Boer interference in native affairs, railway construction, and the feud between Lobengula and Khama (widened by white adventurers). Bechuanaland was finally joined to the Cape in 1895. The conflicting views of chieftains and missionaries on the one hand, and of settlers on the other are given concerning the annexation issue. Other papers refer to the English visit of chiefs and to a native uprising. In reply to a protest by the Aborigines Protection Society against suppressive measures of the Cape authorities, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain stated that: 'the imperial sanction had been given to the indenturing of Bechuanaland rebels'. Earlier attempts to incorporate Bechuanaland in Cape Colony had been held up partly by humanitarian scruples against placing the natives under ocal white control.

Original references

1890	[C.5918] LI	Bechuanaland and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
1893–94	[C.7154] LXI	Bechuanaland, proposed railway extension. Corresp.
1894	(277) LVII	– extension of Vryburg–Mafeking railway. Treasury minute.
1895	[C.7782] LXXI	– recision in customs duties clause. Corresp.
1896	[C.7932] LIX	– transfer to Cape Colony. Corresp.
	[C.7962]	– visit of chiefs. Corresp.
1898	[C.8797] LX	– native disturbances. Corresp.
1899	[C.9323] LXIII	– Rhodes on railway extension. Corresp.

Africa Volume 46

LESOTHO: PAPERS REGARDING THE ANNEXATION OF BASUTOLAND AND THE BASUTO WAR, 1868–1881

680 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1287 4

The two volumes on Lesotho open with a series entitled 'dispatches from the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and the lieutenant governor of Natal on the subject of the recognition of Moshesh, chief of the Basutos, and his tribe, as British subjects'. The ageing Moshesh, founder of the Lesotho kingdom, growing tired of warfare particularly with Free State burghers saw in British protection the means of preserving his nation. Despite suspicions of the old warrior's intentions and reluctance on the part of the imperial government to extend its authority at this time, Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in 1868.

This volume contains a report on Moshesh's death and reactions to the Orange Free State/Basutoland boundary convention of 1869. The policy of Governor Frere and Cape Premier Sprigg of disarming the Basutos a decade later is outlined and the resulting conflict documented.

Original references

1868–69	[4140] XLIII	Cape of Good Hope, recognition of Mosheesh and Basutos. Dispatches.
1870	[C.18] XLIX	– – Further dispatches.
	[C.99]	– – Further dispatches.
1880	[C.2569] LI	Basutoland corresp.
1881	[C.2755] LXVI	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 47

LESOTHO: CORRESPONDENCES REGARDING BASUTOLAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1881–1887

616 pp 6 coloured maps (1 folding) SBN 7165 1288 2

The papers comprising this volume refer to the Basuto war, the bitter strife which followed between rival sons of Moshesh and the resumption by Britain of direct control of the territory in 1884. The commandant general of the colonial forces, C. G. Gordon, claimed that the unmanageable state of affairs had arisen due to the way in which the Basutos had been handed over to the Cape colony 'in a careless manner, and without any consideration for the past treaties Her Majesty's government had with those people'. Other issues dealt with in the present volume include: protests by missionaries at the attempts of the colonial administration to suppress the Basuto chiefs, negotiations between Cape ministers and the imperial government to release the former from its responsibilities in Basutoland, the differences inherent in colonial and paternalistic imperial policies, and troubles along the Basutoland/Orange Free State border.

Information is provided on further annexations and on native territories such as Pondoland, Transkei and St. John's river. Sir Hercules Robinson (Frere's successor), colonial administrators, senior Cape ministers and President J. H. Brand were among the correspondents.

The preceding paper to C.4907 of 1886 is to be found in IUP volume Africa 18, and the series commencing with C.5238 of 1887 (the resident commissioner's annual report on Basutoland) is continued in IUP volume Colonies General 26.

Original references

1881	[C.2821] LXVI	Basutoland. Further Corresp.
1881	[C.2964] LXVII	– Further corresp.
1882	[C.3112] XLVII	– Further corresp.
	[C.3175]	– Further corresp.
1883	[C.3493] XLVIII	– affairs and reorganization of forces. Corresp.
	[C.3708]	– Further corresp.
1886	[C.4907] XLVIII	– Further corresp.
1887	[C.5238] LXI	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 48

SWAZILAND: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING SWAZILAND AND TONGALAND, 1887–1899

976 pp 4 folding maps (3 coloured) SBN 7165 1289 0

The volume is largely concerned with attempts by the South African Republic to extend its boundaries to the Indian ocean and the determination of the Colonial Office and Rhodes's Cape administration to frustrate this threat to British paramountcy in southern Africa. The Boers were allowed to take control of Swaziland because

the imperial government was simply not interested in the task of administering it, but the adjoining territories—such as Tongaland—forming an access to the sea were immediately annexed. These papers document the strained relations between Boer and Briton in Swaziland, the abortive efforts at joint government of the area and native affairs. They cover the period of the three Swaziland conventions (1890–3) which reviewed the general issues effecting the Transvaal and Britain, and which culminated in the ceding of Swaziland to the Boers on certain conditions. Upon the protests of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Aborigines Protection Society against transferring the indigenous population to the republic, Lord Ripon replied privately: 'I do not attach much importance to their opinion . . . knowing how they are manufactured'. Despite having allegedly threatened to strangle herself to death with a whip-cord rather than submit to Boer protection the Queen Regent, along with the king of the Swazis, was persuaded to accept a *fait accompli*. Kruger had agreed in December 1894 to safeguards aimed at protecting native rights and internal self-government.

An interesting paper in the volume is the report on Swaziland by the British agent, Sir Francis de Winton, who recommended that the territory should be yielded to the Transvaal on condition that the republic would join a Cape commercial union and leave Matabeleland to the British South Africa Company. It contains sections on Swaziland's geography, resources, relations with the Boers, the people—their characteristics, military organization, religion and king—and on Amatongaland and Kosi Bay.

Original references

1887	[C.5089] LXI	Swaziland. Corresp.
1890	[C.6201] LII	– De Winton Rep., apps.
	[C.6200]	Swaziland and Tongaland. Further corresp.
1890–91	[C.6217] LVII	Swaziland, Anglo-Transvaal Convention.
	(279)	– – Hofmeyr Rep.
1893–94	[C.7212] LXII	Swaziland and Tongaland. Further corresp.
1895	[C.7611] LXXI	– Further corresp.
1899	[C.9206] LXIII	– Further corresp.

Africa Volume 49

RHODESIA: PAPERS REGARDING THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, AND MASHONALAND AND MATABELELAND, 1892–1899

688 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1290 2

The occupation of central Africa was left by the British Government very largely to Cecil Rhodes and his British South Africa Company —which has been described by such epithets as an 'autocratic trading company' and 'that blood-stained sham'. In 1888 the British South Africa Company was founded and Mashonaland and Matabeleland were declared British spheres of influence. Rhodes declared that 'the only thing we have now to work for is that the Germans shall not take Matabeleland'. Heedless of the fears expressed by the paramount chief of the tribal lands, Lobengula, an order in council was issued in 1891 entrusting jurisdiction to the company and giving the high commissioner power to intervene only when authority could not otherwise be enforced. Efforts were now increasingly directed towards provoking a war to crush the military power of the Ndebele people. This was achieved with the aid of the Maxim gun in the short-lived Matabele war. Bulawayo was occupied by British South Africa Company troops on 4 November 1893. Each member of the expeditionary force had been promised 6,000 acres of land and twenty gold claims in Matabeleland. Rhodes declared, in response to protests from England, that the settlement of the conquered land should be made by those who had conquered it and 'not left to the negrophilists at Exeter Hall'.

This volume contains several documents concerning the British South Africa Company, correspondence between London and Cape Town and dispatches on the conquest and administration of the native territories. It provides information—if not the full story—on the rape of Matabeleland, and shows Britain accepting, with some misgivings and attempts at restraint, the conquests of her unscrupulous empire-builder, Rhodes, the only one of this class to have a country named after him. Also included are the reports of the 1894 Matabeleland Land Commission and of Sir R. E. R. Martin on the native administration of the Company. A report by F. J. Newton appears to have white-washed the actions of Captain Lendy who, in the course of a policing mission, killed some twenty-one natives after which he stated 'deeming the punishment sufficient, I did not burn the huts and left'.

Original references

1892	[C.6645] LVI	British South Africa Company. Ordinances.
1893–94	[C.7171] LXI	Mashonaland and Matabeleland, British South Africa Company. Corresp.
	[C.7190]	– – Telegrams.
	[C.7196]	– and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Corresp.
	[C.7290]	– – Further corresp.
1893–94	[C.7284] LXII	– Tati Indunas. Corresp.
1893–94	(467) LXXI	British South Africa Company, shareholders. Corresp.
1894	[C.7555] LVII	Mashonaland and Matabeleland, Fort Victoria collision. Newton Rep., and corresp.
	[C.7383]	– administration. Papers.
	(177)	– customs duties limitation. Corresp.
1895	[C.7637] LXXI	– sphere of British influence north of Zambesi. Papers.
1896	[C.8117] LXVIII	British South Africa Company. Power of attorney to C. J. Rhodes.
1896	[C.8060] LIX	Mashonaland and Matabeleland. Instructions to British officers.
	[C.8130]	– 1894 Land Commission Rep., corresp.
1897	[C.8547] LXII	British South Africa Company, native administration. Martin Rep., letter.
1898	[C.8773] LX	– charter of company's territories; orders in council, 1891, 1894.
	[C.8732]	– proposed administrative changes. Corresp.
	(161)	– list of executive and administrative staff. Return.
1899	[C.9138] LXIII	– orders in council, proclamations.
	[C.9428]	– accounts and estimates, 1896–1900.

Africa Volume 50

WEST AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE, RETURNS AND OTHER PAPERS CONCERNING WEST AFRICA, 1812–1874

584 pp 5 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1291 2

This is the first of two volumes of general papers on west Africa. The material published here is a continuation of the inquiry committee reports on Britain's west African possessions (IUP volumes 1, 2, 3 and 5).

The several papers which make up the present volume relate principally to the administration of the coastal strips which effectively constituted British settlements for the greater part of the nineteenth century. Colonial relations with the neighbouring tribes are also documented while a considerable amount of information is provided on the inhabitants of the interior. This volume contains reports, letters, ordinances and statistical data on a wide range of subjects including the slave-trade, emigration to the West Indies, trade, local produce, treatment of black servants, military returns, climatic conditions and visits to native kings.

Original references

1812	(370) X	Recruiting depot on coast of Africa. Papers.
1814–15	(400) VII	African Company, receipt and expenditure. Account.
	(415)	– Papers.
1823	(327) XV	– officers. Return.
1826–27	(7) XV	Africa, number of Europeans sent to western coast. Quarterly return.
1830	(57) XXI	Sierra Leone, etc. Abstract of expenditure (1812–28); General corresp.
1839	(528) XLVI	Coffee, produce of west Africa. Corresp.
1843	[438] XXXIV	Africa, emigration to West Indies. Papers.
1845	(187) XLVI	Palm Oil. Quantity imported from West Africa (1790–1844).
1847	(191) XXXIX	Africa, emigration to West Indies. Papers.
1849	(399) XXXIV	Ashantee and Dahomey, missions to king. Dispatches.
1850	(754) XXXVIII	Cape Coast castle, Robert Erskine. Dispatches and corresp.
1850	[1132] LVI	Liberia. Treaty of friendship and commerce.
1852	(46) XXXI	Robert Erskine. Corresp.
1854–55	(383) XXXVII	Africa, west coast, civil and judicial constitution of the settlements. Ordinances.
1861	[2904] LXV	Porto Novo, capture of. Dispatches.
1863	[3179] LXXIII	Dahomey, visit to king of. Dispatches.
1865	(170) XXXVII	Africa, west coast, condition of settlements. Ord. Rep.
1872	(191) XLIII	Africa, west, revenue and expenditure of British settlements (1866–70). Return.
1873	(307) XLIX	– – (1870–3). Return.
1874	(192) XLVI	– details of governors and administrators from 1843. Return.
	[C.941]	– revenue and trade of settlements for twenty years; British trade for twenty years. Return, comparative statement.

Africa Volume 51

WEST AFRICA GENERAL: PAPERS CONCERNING WEST AFRICA, 1875–1899

640 pp 10 folding maps (9 coloured) SBN 7165 1292 0

This volume testifies to the greatly increased contact with the interior and to the rivalry among Europeans in west Africa during the last quarter of the century. It contains a number of composite papers which refer to the British west African colonies of Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia and Lagos. Information is provided on the Cameroons, on Britain's relations with Liberia and with neighbouring colonial powers, France and Germany.

Dispatches in the present volume document the growth of the settlements, trade, treaties with native chiefs and intertribal warfare. Referring to her slow progress in the 'scramble' for west Africa, Lord Salisbury explained that Britain had 'adopted the policy of advance by commercial enterprise' (in contrast with France's military conquests). The papers concerning the extensive liquor trade illustrate the mind of Victorian imperialism. Liquor, wrote

INDEX

SCOPE: This is an index to pages 1-263 of this *Catalogue.* It does not cover material in the preliminary pages or in the Appendix.

PURPOSE: The original purpose of this index was to lead the reader directly to the IUP Subject Sets (no matter which sequence he might follow— Ford, or alphabetical by subject set or grouping of subject sets) and to indicate the organic unity of the whole 1112 volume corpus. Thus: African material, for example, is to be found in the *Africa* Subject Set, to be sure; but without an indicator such as this index it might be possible to overlook the substantial African reference in the *Slave Trade, Colonies General,* and *West Indies,* and the more marginal reference in other sets or volumes. Similarly, the first major survey of English local government is to be found in *Health General,* not in *Municipal Corporations;* and *Health General* contains valuable shipping statistics, and *Infectious Diseases* has most illuminating material on urban living conditions: the index helps to point this out. It soon proved very difficult to decide what to exclude from the index and, effectively, it grew to include: all proper names where a forename or description was given; all place names; and most concepts —although naturally since everything that the volumes deal with had to do with trade or war or industry or politics or finance these headings (where they occur) are too generic to yield any very useful information.

LIMITATIONS: It must be stressed that this index is nothing more than an indicator to the content of the present volume: in other words it is an index to a series of very short notes, each of which aims at summarising the content of a book of 640 pages average length. It is therefore only in the very broadest sense indicative of the content of the 1112 volumes described in this catalogue: for example, if one finds three entries under 'Bedfordshire' it is little more than a reminder that Bedfordshire is treated in the parliamentary papers; to get a better idea of the range of reference to Bedfordshire it would be more useful really to look up the heading for 'London' or 'Birmingham': the original IUP catalogers working within the confines of a breviate note could give only the broadest indication of the ground each volume covered.

Similarly, because of the strict intrinsic limitations of this index, it has not been possible to verify references against the original IUP volume; indeed, even the catalogue information on pagination and the number and nature of maps and other illustrations must be taken as merely highly and not completely accurate.

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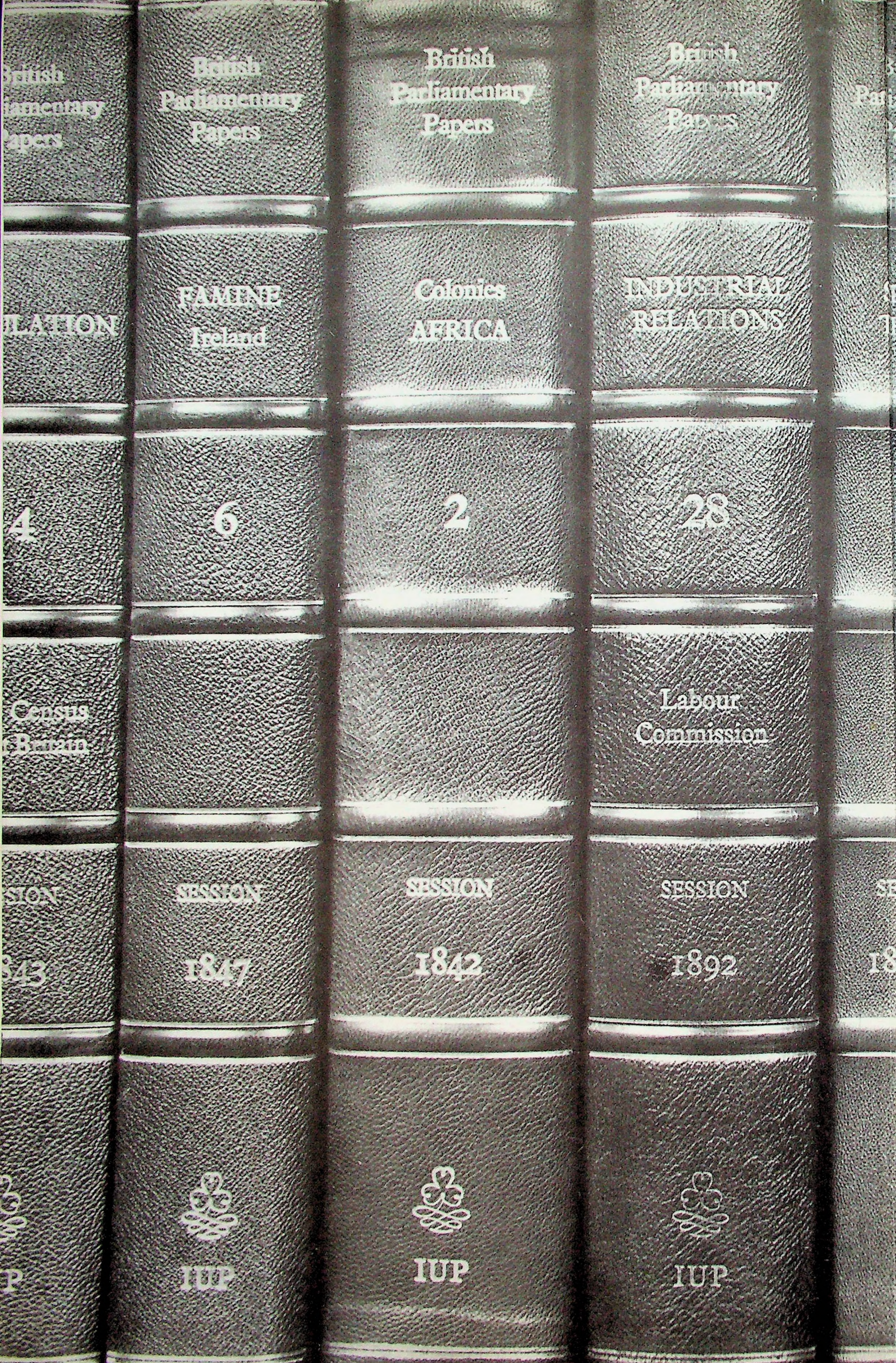
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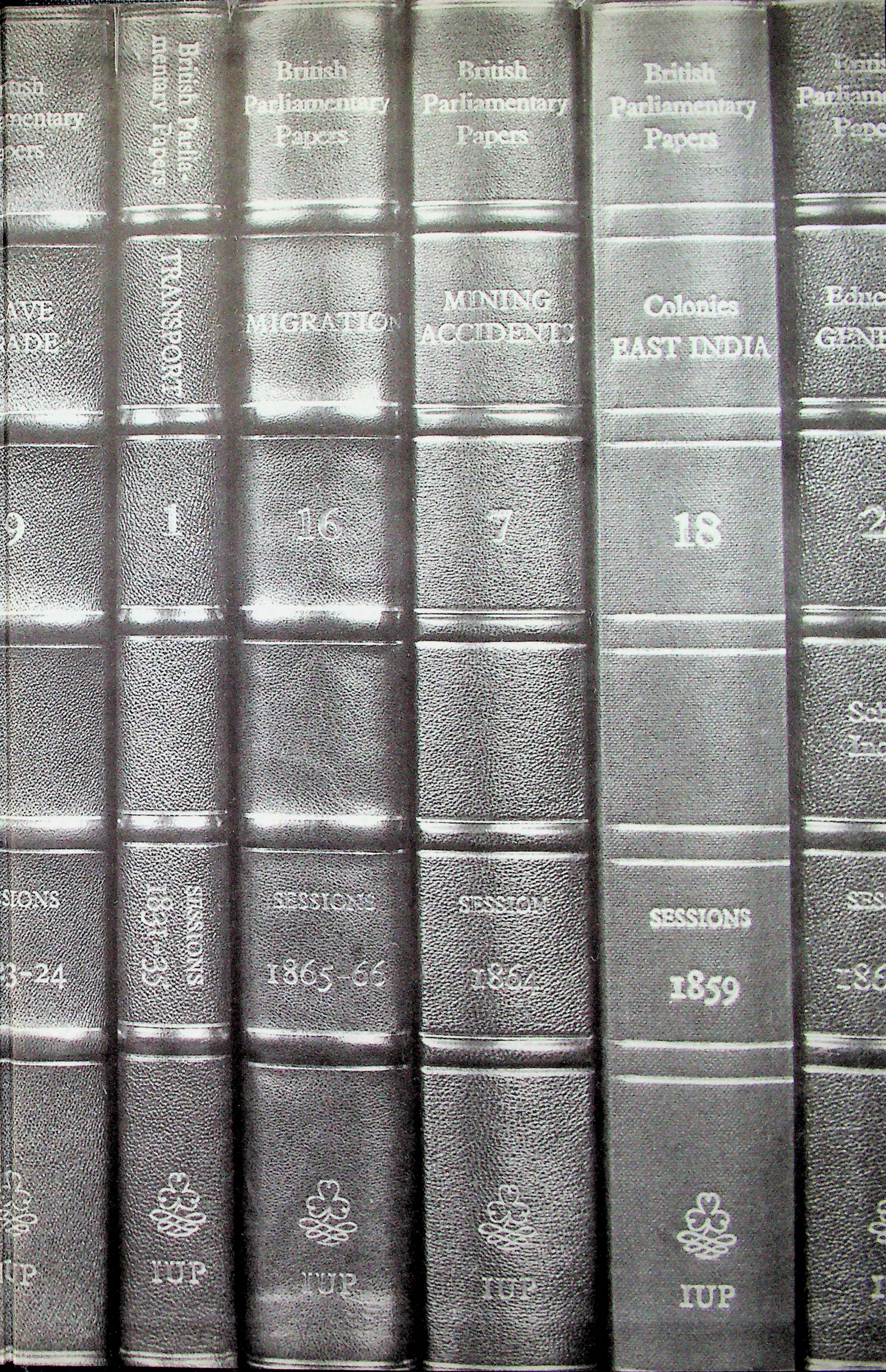
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